A/D 76

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R N 10 JUL 2019 NO. 03

GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1242)

Name of Candidate	NIDHI BANSAL		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English.	Registration Number	14323
Center	ORN	Date	9/7/2019.

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
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16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Tribal art in India generally reflects the creative energy found in rural areas that acts as an undercurrent to the craftsmanship. Explain with reference to the Worli and Gond paintings. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में जनजातीय कला सामान्यत: ग्रामीण क्षेत्रों में पाई जाने वाली उस सृजनात्मक ऊर्जा को प्रतिबिम्बित करती है जो जनजातीय लोगों को शिल्पकारिता के लिए प्रेरित करती है। वार्ली और गोंड चित्रकलाओं के संदर्भ में स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Tribal art (i.e art created by tribes) is reaching world market for its creativity and uniqueness for eg: tribal jewellery in fashion shows.

Tribal art reflects creative energy of rural areas

1) Handicraft → promotion to Worli painting by GI tag status.

→ In free time, rural folks express their creativity through art for eg: Gond metal (Bronze) artefacts (crocodile - bronze).

2) Textiles : Worli print on sarees shows creativity of rural areas.

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3) Language – Gond literature is getting widespread due to Gond dictionary by Gond people

Tribal art undercurrent to craftsmanship:

1) Employment / Livelihood : Warli painting and Gond artefacts sold in main market

2) Innovation – new products like table-ware, modern dress with Warli print

3) Recognition – GI tag aiding craftsmanship (Warli painting).

The need is to preserve, conserve, codify, and promote the tribal art to improve lives of tribals. for eg: Trifood initiative for tribal food processing

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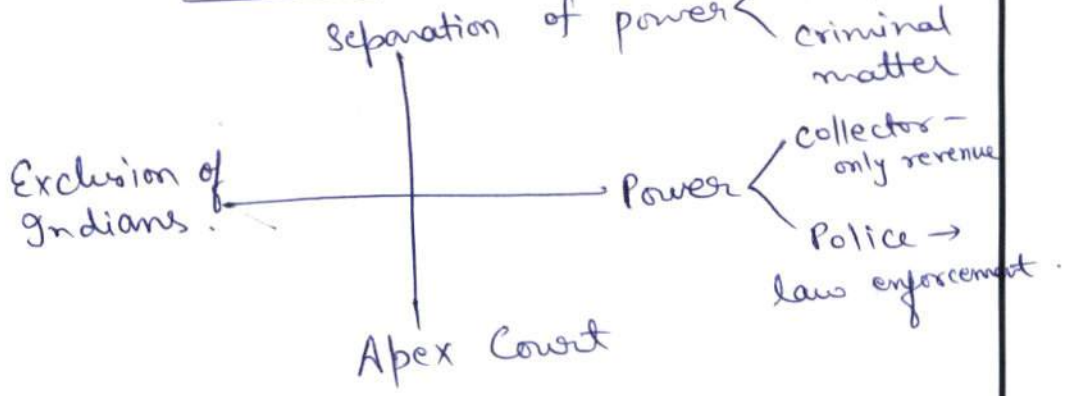
2. Though it had its achievements, the exclusion of Indians from the system was a key feature of judicial reforms introduced by Cornwallis. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

यद्यपि कॉर्नवॉलिस द्वारा आरंभ किए गए न्यायिक सुधारों की अपनी उपलब्धियां थीं, तथापि इस व्यवस्था से भारतीयों का बाहर रखा जाना इसकी एक मुख्य विशेषता थी। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Judicial reforms introduced by Cornwallis - called Cornwallis Code features:



Exclusion of Indians from the system through provisions like:

1) European person to be trialled before European judge only - no jurisdiction of Indian judge over Europeans.

2) Indians can reach the highest rank in police hierarchy was "Subedar" only.

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3) High posts like CID, SP was reserved for Britishers.

However, ~~Corn~~ Cornwallis code did have Indian's role

for eg:

1) Adjudication – personal laws was to adjudged with support of Munsifs, Qazis and Pandits

2) Laws – Criminal law – mainly from Islamic scripture of India.

– civil law – based on Mitkhistra, Dayabhag (Indian books) and Quran.

But overall under Cornwallis code, Indian had ~~very~~ trivial role only

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3. Outline the course of the revolutionary movement in the Indian freedom struggle during the 1920s and 1930s, paying special attention to the contributions of Bhagat Singh. **(150 words) 10**

भगत सिंह के योगदान पर विशेष बल देते हुए, 1920 और 1930 के दशक के दौरान भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन की कार्यप्रणाली को रेखांकित कीजिए।

Post non-cooperation movement especially after Chauri-Chara incident, the revolutionary again took path of violence:
for eg: Chittagong Conspiracy by Surya Sen.

However, the change in revolutionary movement was also evident

1) Renaming of Hindustan Republican Army to Hindustan ~~and~~ Socialist Republican Association to exhibit shedding of violent path and adoption of mass mobilisation and protest.

2) Bhagat Singh – advocated for socialism → helped establish~~ed~~ Punjabi Nawjawan Sabha

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→ He publicly denounced violence path. → preached for public protest.

→ He took violence route to avenge Lala Lajpat Rai murder (Colonel Sander killing)

→ He threw non-harmful bomb on Central Assembly – to protest Public Defence Act/Bill.

3) Birth of Indian National Army by Mohan Singh in late 1930s → to route out Britishers from India.

4) Socialist/communist uprising → Kanpur Conspiracy – M.N. Roy advocated for ending class rule

Thus in 1920s and 1930s the shift from violence to mass movement to organised plan to overthrow government was adopted by revolutionaries

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4. The Marshall Plan was important in the recovery of the European states from the aftermath of the Second World War. However, it also became a crucial factor in the creation of two Europes i.e. East and West. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध के उपरांत यूरोपीय राष्ट्रों को पुनर्जीवित करने में मार्शल योजना महत्वपूर्ण थी। हालांकि, यह दो यूरोप (अर्थात् पूर्वी और पश्चिमी यूरोप) के सृजन में एक महत्वपूर्ण कारक बन गया। चर्चा कीजिए।

Marshall Plan was aid and development assistance by USA to war-exhausted Europe. It gave monetary and material support to nations to recover their economy → contributed to creation of European Union.

But it created two Europes :

1) fight between capitalism and communism ideology : Moltova Plan of USSR to contradict Marshall Plan.

→ 2 Europe { communist ideology (East) / Capitalist ideology (West).

2) NOTA and Warsaw Pact — to supplement Marshall and

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Moltova Plan → for military preparedness of Europe → divided Europe into 2 blocks → East and West for eg: East and West Germany (Berlin Wall).

However, European nation realising dividing nature of Marshall plan went for European Commission grouping to increase their voice and independence and to maintain unity.

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5. Examine the causes behind the existence of bonded labour in contemporary India. Also, discuss the steps that should be taken for its redress. **(150 words) 10**

समकालीन भारत में बंधुआ मजदूरी की विद्यमानता के अंतर्निहित कारणों की जांच कीजिए। साथ ही, इसके निवारण हेतु उठाए जाने वाले कदमों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Bonded labour is a labour when a person is forced (unwillingly) to do work, either with no or less wages, and no ~~social~~ right to leave work.

Causes :

1) Poverty – families sell off child or themselves to contractors – for eg: tea garden in Assam.

2) Indebtedness – Lender then force borrower to work for free

3) Caste : often lower caste people are bonded to higher castes people for domestic or farm work.

4) Trafficking – for labour → dislocation of laborer → no right

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to autonomy.

5) Demand / Fraud : Migrant contractors dupe people to migrate to Gulf nations for better livelihood — end up as bonded labour (for eg: kafala system in Oman)

6) Culture — Devdasi system still prevails in some temple of India

Steps to be taken :

1) Guaranteed Livelihood : MGNREGA for urban areas also.

2) Formal credit facility — to curb indebt-driven bonded labour (Jan Dhan Yojana — overdraft facility)

3) Laws — strict implementation of Bonded Labour Act — proper rehabilitation

4) Curb on trafficking and duping → ECR-passport and Anti-Trafficking Bill 2019.

5) Value Education — End to caste discrimination, devdasi etc

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6. State the factors that enhance the risk for initiation or continuation of abuse of drugs by the youth. What measures can be taken to address this issue? **(150 words) 10**

युवाओं द्वारा मादक द्रव्यों का सेवन आरम्भ करने अथवा उसे जारी रखने के जोखिम को बढ़ाने वाले कारकों का उल्लेख कीजिए। इस समस्या के समाधान के लिए क्या उपाय किए जा सकते हैं?

India is clubbed between Drug triangle and drug crescent nation → Thus act as both demand and transient country for drug

Factors for initiation of drug abuse :

1) Availability – cheap and easy supply → border flow → illegal opium production etc (Punjab – hub).

2) Culture : Peer pressure – media site drug abuse as "cool" culture – attract teenage.

3) Depression/Stress to perform among youth → take drug as stress reliever.

Factor for Continuation :

1) Availability
2) Addiction – • lack of de-addiction centre
• Drug mule make them intentionally addict → addict act

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as supplier then.

3) Forcible injection — in trafficked victims.

4) Loss of family control — live in distant place — no check

5) Stress reliever — escapist attitude among failures

6) Ignorance of its ill-effect in long term

Measures to be taken:

1) Awareness — Enroll local bodies and parents/families to spread awareness since school time.

2) Check on supply — strict border control (IBMS — border management), regulate illegal drug production.
— curb on sell of drug at medical store without prescription.

3) Divert youth energy towards social work → recognition → stress reliever → sense of purpose in life. — "New Cool" culture

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7. Critically analyze the impact of globalization on culture in the context of India. (150 words) 10

भारत के संदर्भ में संस्कृति पर वैश्वीकरण के प्रभाव का समालोचनात्मक विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Globalisation is rapid and voluminous spread of ideas, transport of people, product and services.

Impact of Globalization on Culture:

Positive:

1) Fusion of Culture: → Punjabi rock, Indi - Pop

→ Jeans with Kurta

→ "God on phone" — taking people closer to God — online darshan of Tirupati Balaji.

2) Glocalisation: Spread of Indian culture worldwide

for eg: → krishna cult, Yoga

for eg: → Lassi, Buttermilk are becoming common with Coke.

3) Language: further diversification → Hinglish (Hindi ⊕ English), emoji language, Odiya English etc

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4) Dance / ~~Music~~ Drama : Indian documentary on social cause - getting world acknowledgment.
Bharatnatyam is reaching USA

Negative :

1) Homogenisation :
(a) English - language domination
- Sanskrit - hardly any speaker.
(b) Western cloth
(c) fast food - affecting indigenous food sell.

2) Piracy : Indian culture - tribal's indigenous knowledge is patented by MNCs for eg: Turmeric
→ preventing its access to us.

3) Decline in joint family system - nuclear family is on rise

4) Folk culture is sidelined due to TV, social media (for eg: Swang etc)
The need is for both preserving and diversifying culture to get only positive outcome from globalisation

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8. Giving a brief account of distribution of cotton textile industry in India, identify the factors responsible for localization of this industry in Ahmedabad–Mumbai–Pune region. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में सूती वस्त्र उद्योग के वितरण का संक्षिप्त विवरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए, अहमदाबाद-मुंबई-पुणे क्षेत्र में इस उद्योग के स्थानीयकरण हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों की पहचान कीजिए।

Cotton textile industry started in 1850s in Ahmedabad for first time. Slowly it distributed across India.

Distribution of cotton textile Industry.

1) South India : Chennai, Mysore, Madurai, Trivandrum,

2) West India : Ahmedab, Mumbai, Pune, Rajkot, Nagpur

3) North India : ~~Gam~~ Chanderi (MP). Kanpur, Bhantinda, Delhi etc.

4) East India : Kolkata (Muslin), Guwahati (Assam), Manipur etc

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Factors behind localisation of this industry in Ahmedabad – Mumbai Pune region :

1) Historical : Britishers promoted it due to closeness for export → port facility – Mumbai (natural port).

2) Geographical : cotton industry requires moist weather → provided by coastal proximity

3) Agriculture : Black cotton of this region favour cotton production → raw material

4) Market : Large cities – Mumbai, Ahmedabad – local demand and port – for export.

5) Skill artisan presence – cheap labour from UP and Bihar.

6) Credit facility : Mumbai – financial capital of India.

The need is to further provide support to this industry like Bt Cotton indigenisation, promote cloth making (not just yarn).

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9. How do increasing greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions impact coastal and marine ecosystems? Highlight various measures that can be taken for protection and restoration of such vulnerable ecosystems. **(150 words) 10**

ग्रीन हाउस गैसों (GHG) के उत्सर्जन में वृद्धि, तटीय एवं समुद्री पारितंत्र को कैसे प्रभावित करती है? ऐसे सुभेद्य पारितंत्रों के संरक्षण तथा पुनरुद्धार के लिए अपनाए जा सकने वाले विभिन्न उपायों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

GHG emissions impact Coastal and marine ecosystems:

1) Rise in sealevel due to global warming → indundating the coastal land (for eg: dissapearance of Parali Island)

2) Warming of oceans – affecting marine life – as they are less tolerant to temperature change for eg: Coral bleaching

3) Extreme weather events induced by GHG emission → coastal flooding and cyclones – affecting mangroves and coastal forest (for eg recent cyclone fani).

4) Acidification of ocean → may lead to loss of marine life (for eg: krill fish- Antarctica)

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Measures that can be taken :

1) Check GHG emission – adopt renewable energy (National Solar mission)
– reduce carbon emission from coal plants (NTPC's zigzag technology)
→ Adopt "Green lifestyle" → reduce meat consumption (largest emitter of CH_4).

2) Adaptation : → Building of cyclone walls to prevent erosion
→ Residence at a safe distance from coast (Coastal Regulation Zone)

3) Afforestation near coastal in bio-diverse manner – increase resilience of coast.

4) Artificial coral reef structure (Maldives) to support corals.

5) Conserve coastal ecosystem – mangroves, coral reefs, sand dunes etc

The need is to earnestly pay attention to IPBES report and take measure.

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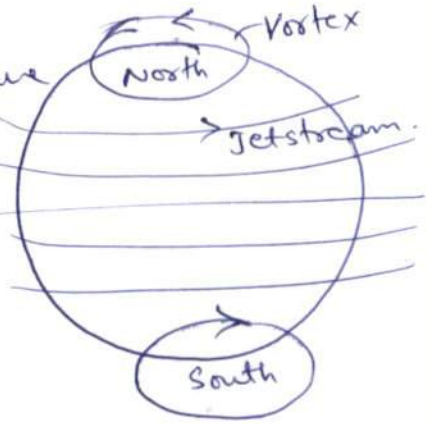
10. Explain the phenomenon of a Polar Vortex. Also, comment on the reasons as to why tropical areas as south as Florida have been witnessing sub-zero temperatures in recent years. **(150 words) 10**

ध्रुवीय भंवर (पोलर वोर्टेक्स) की परिघटना की व्याख्या कीजिए। साथ ही, उन कारणों की भी विवेचना कीजिए कि क्यों फ्लोरिडा जैसे दक्षिणवर्ती उष्णकटिबंधीय क्षेत्रों तक में हाल के वर्षों में शून्य से भी कम तापमान देखने को मिल रहा है।

Polar vortex is circulation of polar jet streams around poles of Earth.



Due to high temperature difference between poles and ~~tropical~~ ~~temperal~~ regions, the cold air of poles get entrapped within jetstream and forms polar vortex.

In Northern hemisphere – anti-clockwise vortex

In Southern hemisphere – clockwise vortex.

Reasons for tropical areas like Florida witnessing subzero temperature.

1) Global warming : weakening the temperature difference between pole and

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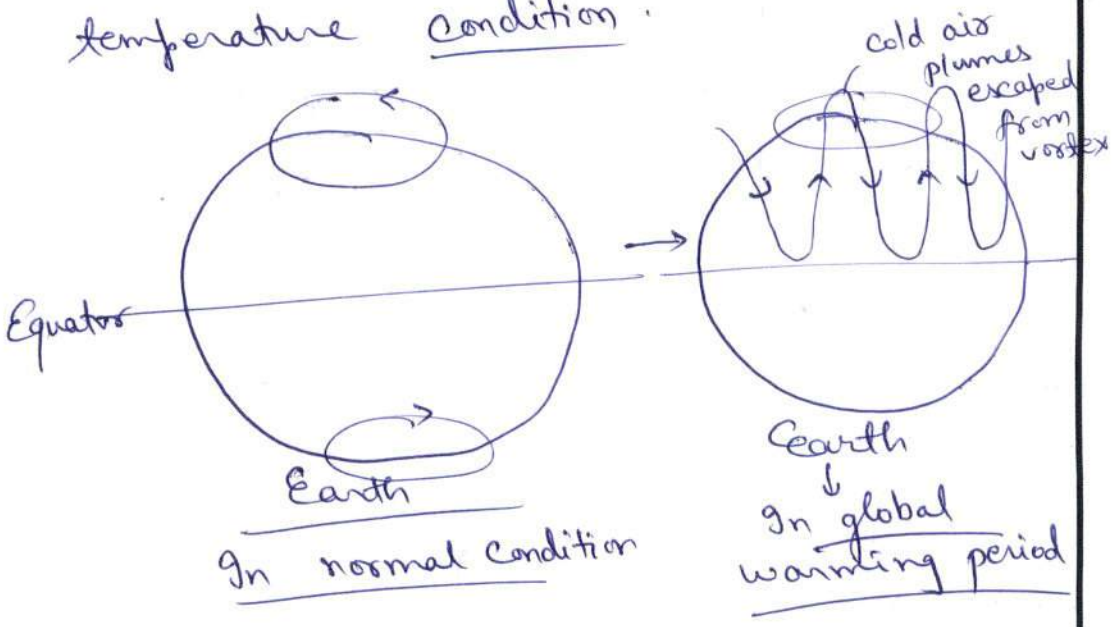
tropical regions → weak polar vortex formation → sometimes cold entrapped air leave vortex and reach to tropical regions like Florida – creating sub-zero temperature condition.



2) Extreme Events like Bomb cyclone also brings cold ~~condit~~ air from poles to tropical region.

The need is to restore the pre-industrial revolution emission level to control global warming

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11. The most powerful trend of medieval Indian literature is devotional poetry which dominates almost all the major languages of the country. Elucidate. **(250 words) 15**

मध्यकालीन भारतीय साहित्य की सबसे सशक्त प्रवृत्ति भक्ति काव्य है, जो देश की लगभग सभी प्रमुख भाषाओं पर हावी रही। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Medieval Indian literature was influenced by popular Bhakti movement of that time. Vaishanavism, Shaivism, Sufism, Sikhism, Jainism etc.

Bhakti movement inspired the writing and reading of devotional poetry.

1) Kannada Literature:
Devotional poets like Pampa, Panna, and Rana contributed to it. for eg: Panna Chariyu.

2) Brij Bhasa literature:
Surdas, Mirabai contributed through dohas, ashtapadas etc. in the name of krishna for eg: Surseni, description of Bal krishna etc.

3) Awadi literature - Tulsidas's Ram-charitmanas, for the devotion to Ram.

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4) Sikh literature :
Worship of one universal God (formless - Nirguna school) contributed to "Adi Granth" — it has writings of Guru Nanak, Kabir, Farid etc.

5) Gujarati literature - Narsi Mehta's "Vaishnav ko Tere Kahiye" — for praise of Vishnu/God

6) Urdu literature :
Amir Khusro and Nizamuddin, Farid composed many Sufi songs. Amir Khusro invented new style - "Hindustani Literature and Song"
→ Sirr-i-Akbar by Dara Sikoh

7) Bengali Literature - Shankaradeva, Chaitanya Mahaprabhu for Krishna worship.

8) Manipur Literature - Sankirtana, Manipuri dance for Krishna devotion.

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9) Marathi literature : Namdev, Eknath, Tukaram wrote many "Avadamas" in the praise of universal God.

10) Tamil Literature – Carnatic Trinity "Thyagraja, Dikshitwar, Shyamji" for devotional purpose enriched Tamil literature

- Nayanar's wrote for Shiva's worship
- Alwars school's "Divyaprabandam" for Vishnu devotion – eg: Andal's composed many song.

11) Kashmiri Literature : Lad Ded and ~~For~~ Kalhan's Rajataringini has devotional theme.

12) Malayali Literature : Shankaracharya promoted Hinduism, Raja Ravi Verma through potrait promoted Malayali ~~literature~~ literature.

The Medieval Indian literature also had secular aspect for eg: Akbarnama, Hamzanama, Kitab-ul-Hind by Al-beruni. Thus both secular and devotional aspects contributed to richness of Medieval literature of India.

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12. Discuss the major changes introduced by the Government of India Act, 1919 and its significance as a historical landmark in the Indian freedom struggle. **(250 words) 15**

भारत सरकार अधिनियम, 1919 द्वारा आरम्भ किए गए प्रमुख परिवर्तनों और भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संघर्ष में एक ऐतिहासिक घटना के रूप में इसके महत्व पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Government of India Act 1919 was brought after World War I to pacify the sentiments of Indian nationalists.

Major changes brought by GoI Act 1919 are.

1) Dyarchy – a) Separate list for provincial government and central government.
b) 2 subjects within province list Transferred and Reserved Subject

Significance : → (1) It aided the Federation of Indian polity
(2) It brought separation of power and division of power concept – which was adopted in post-independent India.
(3) For freedom movement – It dissatisfied the nationalists → furthering demand for freedom. for

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eg- Gandhiji adopting extra-legal methods for freedom movement

2) Reservation – a) It extended separate electorate to Sikh, Anglo Indians, Christians etc.

Significance : a) Created communal divide leading to Pakistan creation and in present time, Khalistani movement

b) Emphasised affirmative action requirement → led to adoption of reservation system in post-independent India (especially after Poona Pact (1932))

3) Proposal of 'Public service Commission'

Significance : a) Promoted "merit-based" recruitment to civil services,

4) Enlarged franchise for election →

Significance : a) Step forward universal adult franchise adoped in Constitution.

b) Dissatisfied Indian nationalists who demanded universal franchise (Nagpur

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resolution 1920).

GoI Act 1919 overall contributed to Government of India Act 1935 (after Simon Commission report). GoI Act 1935 became foundation of our Indian Constitution.

Further GoI Act 1919 increased the resolve for freedom of India, as it didnot satisfy self-determination demand of nationalists. Thus we had "Poorna Swaraj" in 1929.

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13. Multiple factors allowed the British to gain control over India. In this context, highlighting the main developments, trace the course of British conquest of India from 1757 to 1856. **(250 words) 15**

विविध कारकों ने अंग्रेजों को भारत पर नियंत्रण प्राप्त करने में सफलता प्रदान की। इस संदर्भ में, प्रमुख घटनाक्रमों पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, 1757 से 1856 तक अंग्रेजों के भारत विजय की कार्यवाही की रूप रेखा प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Britishers trading company East India Company came in 1609 to India to trade with India. But over the time, it acquired territorial aspirations for eg: Battle of Wandiwash and Battle of Arcot → capturing Deccan India.

Factors contributing to British control over India:

1) Absence of pan-India nationalism

2) Presence of loyalty to one region or local kingdom ~~only~~ mainly

3) Presence of traitors within regional kingdoms of India → for eg: Mir Qasim, Mir Jafar, etc.

4) Lack of Scientific knowledge — modern army, etc.

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5) ~~Negl~~ Ignorance of world events among rulers (for eg: colonial conquest)

6) Mutual conflict among multiple kingdoms for eg: Marathas versus Mughals, Mysore VS Hyderabad

Course of British Conquest of India from 1757 to 1856

1) King-Maker:

a) Battle of Plassey: Shah Alam was defeated by Britishers and traitors like Mir Jafar.

b) Battle of Buxar – Even combined force of Awadh, Shah Alam and Mughals was defeated

→ Control over Bengal, Orrisa and Awadh to British.

2) Subsidiary Alliance and War:

I, II and III Anglo Mysore war were fought, but with the defeat

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of rulers like Haider and Tipu Sultan, Mysore lay seized → then Subsidiary alliance -

Treaty of Salbai and Treaty of Bassein and IV Anglo Maratha war led to defeat of Marathas → Subsidiary Alliance

3) Doctrine of Lapse and annexation of kingdom for reason no natural heir, or maladministration respectively for eg: Jhansi and Awadh.

4) Trust Breach and lack of powerful ruler after Ranjeet Singh in Punjab - led to ~~defeo~~ conquest of Punjab (Treaty of Bhryowal) in 1850s

5) Neighbouring countries : Treaty of Sagoul with Nepal → Britisher conquest Sikkim, Gharwal, Khumaon region.

Though Britishers through force or deciet could conquest India, but indirectly helped in unifying India

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14. Give a brief account of the circumstances under which Indo-Sri Lanka Peace Accord was signed in 1987. Mentioning its important provisions, provide a critical assessment of this accord. **(250 words) 15**

उन परिस्थितियों का संक्षिप्त विवरण दीजिए, जिसके तहत 1987 में भारत-श्रीलंका शांति समझौते पर हस्ताक्षर किए गए थे। इसके महत्वपूर्ण प्रावधानों का उल्लेख करते हुए, इस समझौते का आलोचनात्मक मूल्यांकन प्रस्तुत कीजिए।

Indo-Srilanka Peace Accord was signed in 1987 to control the ambitions of Liberation Tiger of Tamil Eelam (LTTE).

Circumstances for Accord 1987:

1) Failure of Indian operation in Srilanka to control LTTE

2) Victory of Srilanka to route out LTTE leader "Prabhakaran" - ending decade old LTTE-Srilanka civil war.

3) Concern for demilitarisation of Jaffna region (LTTE hold) and rehabilitation and development of Jaffna Tamils.

4) Concern for refugees of Srilanka in Tamil Nadu (India)

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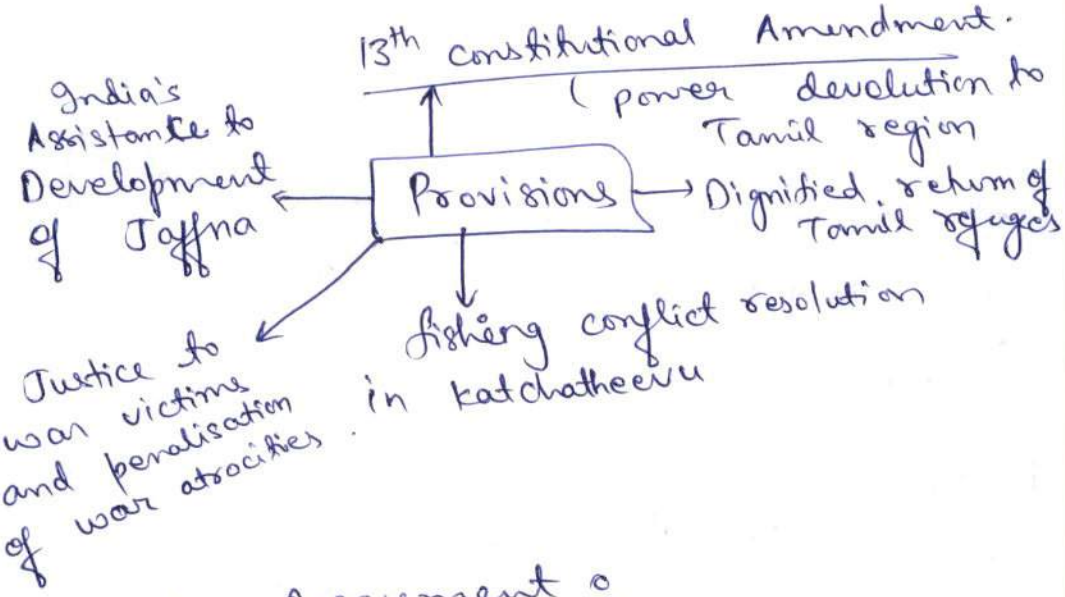

Critical Assessment :

Positive :

1) Indian Aid — developing Jaffna → recent housing construction railway line.

2) More fishing rights to Tamil of Srilanka to address livelihood concern

3) Repatriation of Tamil refugees — (recently a group of repatriated).

4) Given support to Srilanka to resist international pressure for adjudicating war crime quickly → prioritising development aspect

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Negative :

1) 13th Constitutional Amendment – not yet implemented by ~~China~~ SriLanka.

2) Delays in adjudicating war crime (recent UNHRC report)

3) Continued fishing conflict → arrest of fisherman – contentious issue

4) Ethnic animosity in SriLanka remains – recent Sinhalese vs Muslim riots

5) Still a large number of Tamil refugees reside in India due to lack of rehabilitation scheme in SriLanka.

6) Recent shift in foreign policy → China-angle is further deviating India and SriLanka from implementing Accord.

The need is to implement the Accord in a mission mode for inclusive development of SriLanka

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15. With India becoming increasingly urban and the urban poor increasing in number, it is imperative that the challenges they face be addressed urgently. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में हो रहे द्रुत शहरीकरण और शहरी गरीबों की बढ़ती संख्या के साथ ही, यह अत्यावश्यक हो गया है कि इनके द्वारा सामना की जाने वाली चुनौतियों का तत्काल समाधान किया जाए। चर्चा कीजिए।

UN World Population Report

India's 33% population now resides in urban areas, and by 2030, it will be over 50% of population

Migration - from rural to urban

Reason for urbanisation

- Rise in population in general
- Economic opportunity.
- Development (Rurban) Smart City.
- Rural poverty ↓ migrate Urban poverty

Rising urban population creates pressure on scare urban resources, thus contributing to urban poverty

Challenges :

1) Lack of housing facility - mushrooming of slums, illegal encroachments

2) Lack of basic facility - water (Chennai crisis)

power (no connection in slums due to illegality)

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Sanitation.

3) Political : • Lack of voting rights – (issue permanent address in city) • Lack of collective bargaining

4) Economic : • Lack of quality jobs → mainly menial jobs → construction workers, domestic worker etc.

5) Transportation – Traffic congestion, and high cost (Metro-Delhi).

6) Cultural – Anonymity, Isolation of urban life – loss of collectivism → depression, tension.

7) Social – • Safety of women • Education and health facility lacking

8) Security – Rise in urban crimes – especially cyber fraud, ponzi schemes, murder etc.

These challenges need to be addressed urgently :

1) Planned Development – for eg: Chandigarh

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to accomodate rising urban population (Smart City Mission)
- Development of rural areas - Rurban clustures, Smart villages

2) Affordable Housing - Housing for All scheme - In-situ - development of slums, promote rental housing

3) Basic Infrastructure to all - power, sanitation, water (eg: Delhi supplying water to slum - illegal colony)

4) One nation, one ration card, similarly also need one nation, one voter card (proxy voting etc)

5) Employment opportunity creation in both rural and urban areas - for eg Start up India (urban) and Standup India (rural mainly). Aajeevika scheme need to be implemented earnestly

6) Transportation - multimodal affordable transport → easy commutivity → promote sub-urban

7) Education, health and awareness to prevent crimes and fraud
Digital Saksharta Mission, Samagra Siksha Abhiyan etc.
The need is to make our urban population ready for New India of 2022

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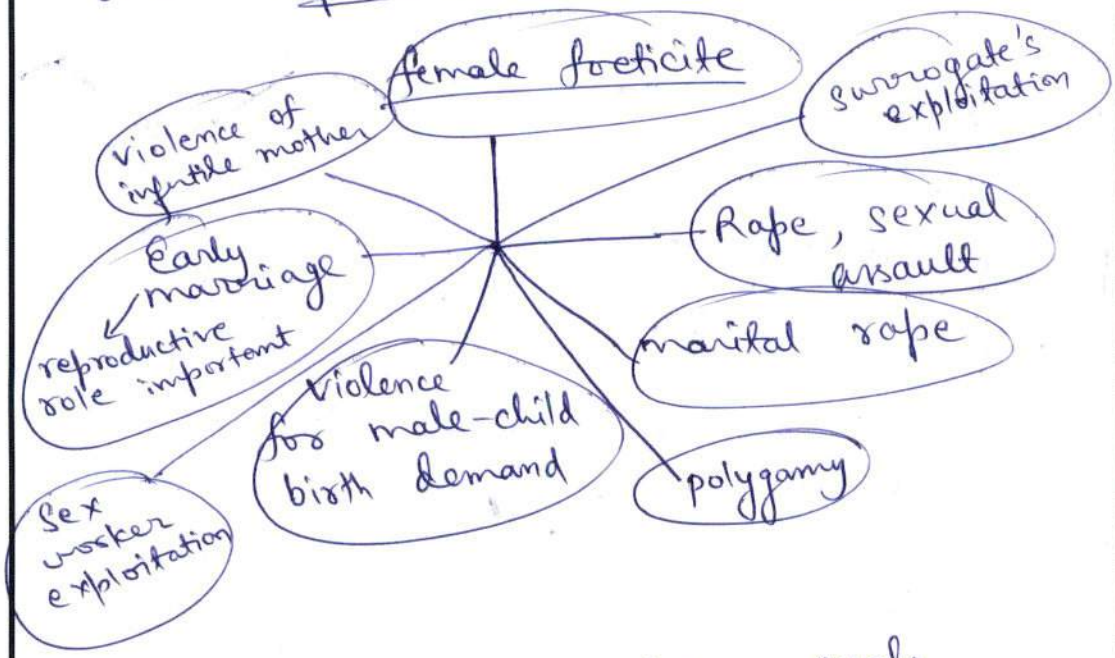
16. Violations of women's sexual and reproductive health rights are often deeply engrained in societal values and traditions. Comment.

(250 words) 15

महिलाओं के यौन और प्रजनन स्वास्थ्य अधिकारों का उल्लंघन प्राय: सामाजिक मूल्यों और परंपराओं में गंभीरतापूर्वक अंतर्निविष्ट हैं। टिप्पणी कीजिए।

One in every three women have ~~have~~ faced some form of sexual abuse in ~~its~~ her lifetime (NCRB).

Violation of women's sexual and reproductive health rights



The reason for such violation of rights are:

1) Patriarchy: Male-chauvinism → demand for male-child → multiple pregnancies → affecting

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women's health.

→ female foeticide → emotional trauma for ~~wo~~ mother

→ Rape – to exhibit male domination (A.P Khap ordering mass-rape as punishment).

→ Acceptance of subjugation by women due to lack of authority.

2) Family – socialisation : ⓐ Girls need to be soft, boys to be tough. Girl's say in reproductive matter is subsided, as they taught to be subordinated.

ⓑ Girls after marriage shall be loyal to in-law family → embraces sexual and physical harassment.

ⓒ Boys – need to exhibit "manliness" → rape of girl, go for polygamy, marital rape etc.

3) Culture – Importance of male child in last rite of father → demand for male child – violate reproductive rights

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4) Importance of child (own) in married couple life – for elderly support → go for surrogacy, not adoption → exploit surrogate mother – not duely compensated.

5) Over-emphasis on virginity/purity or women : → denouncing sex worker's rights
→ no acceptance of raped victim or trafficked women in society.

The need is to overhaul the societal norms like patriarchy, gender-bias socialisation etc for bringing gender equality in society. The cause of sexual and reproductive right of LGBTIQ Community also be considered

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17. What do you understand by the term Land Degradation Neutrality? Highlight its significance and the steps required to achieve it.

(250 words) 15

भू-निम्नीकरण तटस्थता पद से आप क्या समझते हैं? इसके महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए एवं इसे प्राप्त करने हेतु आवश्यक कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Recently United Nation Convention on Desertification and Degraded land or forest, advocated for "Land Degradation Neutrality". (LDN)

LDN is aimed toward restoring the degraded land and conserving the non-degraded land, so that it remains within its absorptive and regeneration capacity.

For eg: sustainable agriculture - zero budget farming aspire for LDN.

Significance:

1) Food Security: Agriculture mainly depend "on land"

→ thus sustainability of land fertility is important

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2) Biodiversity :

Forest land preservation for benefit of both human (forest resource, CO_2 sequestration, water conservation) and wildlife (habitat).

3) Rising Population → demand on land for development activity → "urban greening" for fresh air and mood

4) Water Security → Land is crucial for (a) holding water for non-monsoon time (tanks, wetlands)

(b) recharging ground water → → Polluted land, leaches pollutants to ground water and surface water.

Steps required for LDN :

1) Scientific study on sustainable agriculture and reducing land damage → implement the outcomes.

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2) Waste - disposal - segregation ~~of~~, reuse, recycle, and reprocessing of waste is required to curb soil pollution

3) Technological innovation - alternate to concrete - for eg: perforated tiles usage → help recharge ground water.

4) Conservation of forest land → INDC 33% of forest cover (India).

5) Afforestation on barren land to increase land productivity.

6) Sustainable Agriculture - organic farming, zero budget farming (Budget 2019-20). and promote hydroponics and aeroponics - to curb pressure on land.

LDN talks of sustainability of our land resources. It would aid in achieving SDG 2030.

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18. State the geographical and economic importance of Hindukush-Himalayan region. How are the critical geographical features of this region changing and what possible consequences will it have? **(250 words) 15**

हिंदुकुश-हिमालय क्षेत्र के भौगोलिक एवं आर्थिक महत्व को स्पष्ट कीजिए। इस क्षेत्र की महत्वपूर्ण भौगौलिक विशेषताएं किस प्रकार परिवर्तित हो रही हैं और इनके संभावित परिणाम क्या हो सकते हैं?

Hindukhush - Himalayan region is considered as third pole of Earth due to cryosphere and its heights.

Importance of Hindukush - Himalayan

1) Geographical :

→ Barriers to Indian monsoon wind - shed all rain in India

→ Barrier to harsh Central Asian cold winds in winter → mild winter in India.

→ Jetstream influence - bifurcated by Himalaya - role in prevailing wind of Earth.

2) Economic :

→ water security of India, China, Nepal etc.

→ Mineral resources (yet to be fully tapped)

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→ gas, oil, iron etc.

→ Trade : Passes between ranges → ensure trade connectivity.

Hindukush – Himalayan region's geographical feature changing :

Recent report, that the region is warming up and losing its ice reserve (except Karakoram anamoly)

Reason for change :

1) Rising global warming – due to Carbon emission (post-Industrial revolution).

2) Pollution – ⓐ deposition of black Carbon on Himalayan peak → increase heat absorption → warming and melting

ⓑ Debris and plastic pollution – due to tourism

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3) Cutting of mountains — China for railway link (Quinghai - Tibet railway) or for dam construction.

Consequences:

Short terms:

1) flooding of China, Nepal, India due to high melting of ice.

2) ~~Tec~~ Change in weather pattern
→ monsoon wind may cross Himalaya

Long Terms:

1) Water Scarcity — no water in summer then

2) Tectonic forces — due to unloading of ice mass — Earthquake, landslides etc.

3) Change in global weather/air pattern:
→ affect Jetstreams, Westerly disturbances.

The need is to mitigate the changes happening to Hindukush and Himalayan region. The adherence to Paris Climate Treaty is a first step towards it.

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19. What is the most accepted reasoning behind occurrence of earth's magnetism? Discuss the factors behind its variation temporally and spatially. **(250 words) 15**

पृथ्वी के चुंबकत्व की घटना के पीछे सर्वाधिक स्वीकृत कारण क्या है? कालिक और स्थानिक रूप से इसके परिवर्तन हेतु उत्तरदायी कारकों पर चर्चा कीजिए।

Earth act as magnet, with north magnetic pole being close to geographical north pole of Earth.

Occurence of Earth's magnetism – due to presence of molten iron outer core in Earth's Interior.

Earth Rotation → Rotates this molten iron outer core
↓
iron rotation causes electromagnetism inside Earth.
↓
Earth Magneticity.

Factors behind Earth Magnetism variation :

Temporally a) Change in Sun's magnetism over time

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→ change in solar flare output

(b) Reversal in Earth Magnetism – with changes in its axial and orbital alignment.

c) Volcano and plate tectonics → changes Earth's magnetism at a place over time

Spatial :

1) Presence of magnetic minerals like iron, Cobalt, Nickel in surface ⇒ Magnetic Anamoly

2) Distance from core of Earth – less magnetic interference at higher altitude.

3) Human Activity : Presence or construction of large magnets for experiment

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eg: India's proposed neutrino observatory.
→ CERN site etc.

Earth magnetism change affect the communication (satellite, TV) and cosmic radiation incoming into Earth's atmosphere.

The need is for more study on Earth's magnetism to prepare for any adversity caused due to its change.

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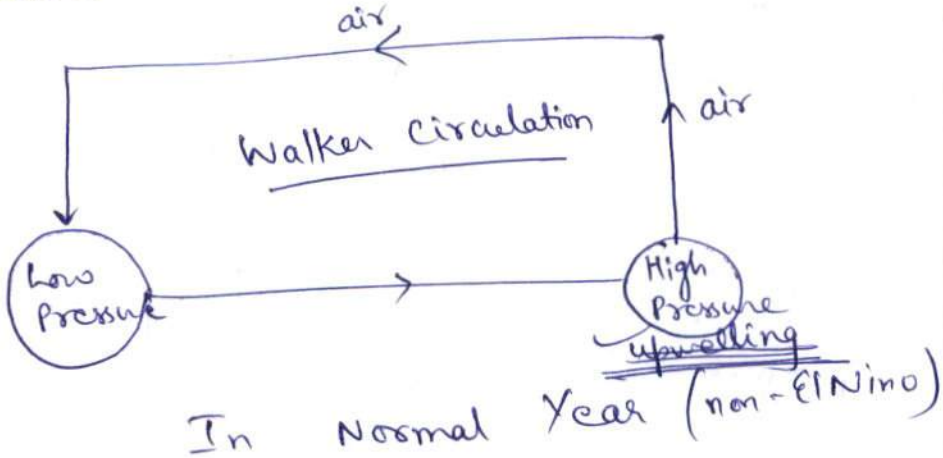
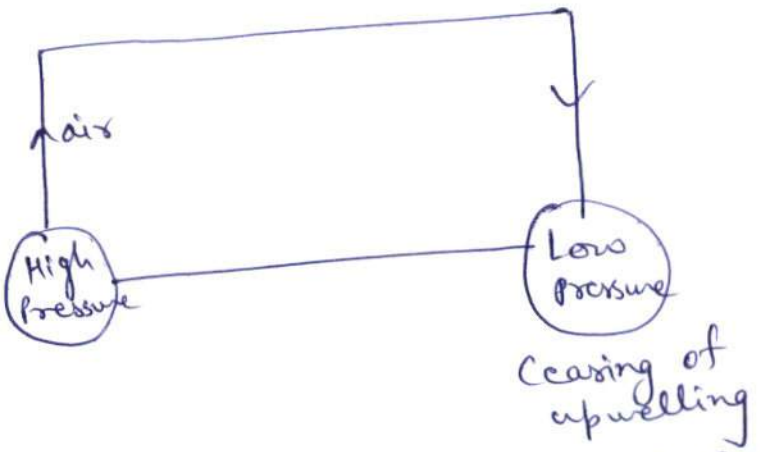
20. Explain Walker Circulation. Discuss how it influences Indian Monsoon. **(250 words) 15**

वॉकर परिसंचरण की व्याख्या कीजिए। चर्चा कीजिए कि यह भारतीय मानसून को कैसे प्रभावित करता है।

Walker circulation depicts the circulation of air between Eastern and western pacific ocean.



In Normal Year (non-ElNino)



The prevailing winds at Eastern Pacific ocean (Peru, Chile) region causes ocean water to deviate away

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from coast → result in upwelling by cold ocean water from depth → high pressure condition → while low pressure condition prevails at western Pacific → movement of air from high pressure to low pressure area. This phenomena is called walker circulation — it occurs during non-El-Nino Year.

But in El-Nino year the circulation reverses due to ceasing of upwelling

It influence Indian Monsoon:

1) Monsoon is normal when walker circulation is normal i.e non-El-Nino Year.

2) Monsoon is deficient when El-Nino reverses walker circulation → thus drought in Indian subcontinent.

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3) Monsoon gets favourable when La-Nina condition strengthens the Walker circulation.

Other factors influencing Indian monsoon : Indian Ocean Dipole, Equinox, ~~Central~~ El-Nino Modoki etc.

The study of walker circulation is done by measuring pressure differences at Tahiti and Darwin. - called Southern Oscillation Index.

149

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1244)

Name of Candidate	NIDHI BANSAL.		
Medium Eng./Hindi	English.	Registration Number	14323.
Center	ORN.	Date	3/08/2019

INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
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20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

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1. Discuss the need of an Independent Fiscal Council (IFC) in bringing about transparency and accountability in fiscal processes in India. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में राजकोषीय प्रक्रियाओं में पारदर्शिता और जवाबदेही का समावेश करने हेतु एक स्वतंत्र राजकोषीय परिषद (IFC) की आवश्यकता की चर्चा कीजिए।

15th Finance Commission has suggested for Independent Fiscal Council (IFC)

Need of IFC :

I Transparency :

1) Fulfilling budget mandate - curb practice of March Rush.

2) Budget Making - focus on outcome based budgeting may be ensured → proprietary spending

3) Assessment of impact of Budget : check wasteful or ineffective expenditure

4) Adherence to revenue side of budgeting - check unnecessary intervention for dis-investment or crosspurchase of stakes in PSUs

II Accountability :

1) Adhere to FRBM Act 2005 mandate -

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— like Fiscal deficit within 3% of GDP debt to GDP ratio — 40% by 2023.

2) For independence of banks — by making government answerable for borrowings and ~~rsfpa~~ recapitalisation. In RBI, for reserve transfer to government.

3) Support CAG — as CAG is restricted to post-facto audit, only

4) Timely ~~cro~~ course-correction — bring out any loopholes or issues. for eg: demonetisation etc.

Challenges: (1) Estimate committee exists already (2) Composition and function of IFC, (3) hustle between government and IFC

Way forward:

The IFC shall be brought after due deliberation with experts, to achieve fiscal consolidation.

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2. Recognizing the potential of exports in generating employment, a number of steps need to be taken to address India's weakening export competitiveness. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

रोजगार सृजन हेतु निर्यात क्षेत्र की क्षमताओं की पहचान करते हुए, भारत की कमजोर होती निर्यात प्रतिस्पर्धा को संबोधित करने हेतु कई कदम उठाए जाने की आवश्यकता है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India's share in export at global level is mere 2-3%.

Potential : Employment :

1) Textile – labour intensive, high labour cost even in China, and demand of quality Indian textiles at world → avenue for employment.

2) Food processing : – demand for quality packaged food globally

3) Service Sector : Technology disruption – AI, big data etc → India has 2nd largest AI workforce.

4) Manufacturing : Ageing population in world, and frugal innovation and affordable product in India → job creation.

Challenge to export : 1) Least developed countries enjoy benefit under WTO eg textile – Vietnam.

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2) Protectionist policy - USA.
3) Shift in manufacturing pattern - high-technology product demand.

Steps :

1) Implement India's export policy in expedite manner.
2) Convert SEZ into Employment and Economy Enclave for export boost
3) Agri-export zone - to streamline agriculture export - sanitary and phytosanitary measure, etc.
4) WTO reforms - push for mode-I and IV types of service export.
5) Technology upgradation at all stages - raw material extraction (harvestor) processing (use AI) and packaging (laser based) and export (port - infrastructure)
6) Predictive export policy - avoid discretionary and frequent changes in custom duties.

The need is to provide jobs to our young population; And export promotion can ensure it

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Highlighting the main features of National Mineral Policy, 2019, discuss how it can help in ensuring sustainable and responsible mining.
(150 words) 10

राष्ट्रीय खनिज नीति, 2019 की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, चर्चा कीजिए कि यह संधारणीय और उत्तरदायित्वपूर्ण खनन सुनिश्चित करने में कैसे सहायता कर सकती है।

The main features of National Mineral Policy 2019 are:

1) E-auction of mining leases.
2) Surveillance on mining process — Khan Prahari App. — curb illegal mining
3) Right of first refusal to explorers of minerals.
4) Environment responsibility: A share of mining profit for ecology preservation
5) Reclamation of area after mining
6) Local community development under National mineral Policy through District Mineral Foundations

#Ensure Responsible and Sustainable Mining:

1) Surveillance — thus mine only what is mandated
— no illegal mining → no negative

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impact on environment

2) Reclamation — the mined area again becomes habitable for human and wildlife

3) Foundation will ensure that fruit of resources reaches to inhabitants

4) Prevent marginalisation of displaced persons with proper rehabilitation.

5) Environmental cess for afforestation, wildlife habitat protection etc.

6) Sustainable ~~cost~~ mining with minimal damage to ecology.

The need is to implement the policy in earnest manner. The Mining Act of 2015 will help in it

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4. Highlighting the salient features of the PM JI-VAN Yojana, analyze how it can assist in achieving the vision and goals of the National Policy on Biofuels, 2018. **(150 words) 10**

"प्रधानमंत्री जी-वन योजना" की मुख्य विशेषताओं पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, विश्लेषण कीजिए कि यह जैव ईंधन राष्ट्रीय नीति, 2018 की दृष्टि और लक्ष्यों को प्राप्त करने में किस प्रकार सहायक हो सकती है।

Features of PM-JI-VAN Yojana :

1) Production of 2G bioethanol using non-food crops – lignocellulosis – like Jatropha etc, and food wastages

2) Mandatory purchase by petroleum industry for blending (10% target)

3) Community level and large scale production

Assist in achieving vision of Biofuel Policy:

1) 2G Biofuel generation is one of 4 proposed way of biofuel generation under policy (1G, 2G, 3G, 4G)
food, non-food, algae, CO_2

2) Sustainable development – with biofuel plants run by community

3) Reduce import dependency for oil :

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by producing biofuels.

4) Better return to farmers - by encouraging excessive food produce or waste for biofuel production

5) Generate employment

6) Augment Energy Security of India by alternate fuel - biofuel

7) Vision of 20% ethanol blending can be achieved with increased production.

Way forward :

1) Need policy to tap 3G, 4G of biofuels — dual benefit → climate change solution and energy security

2) Incentives like subsidy for machine purchase is required.

Energy security is crucial for New India vision

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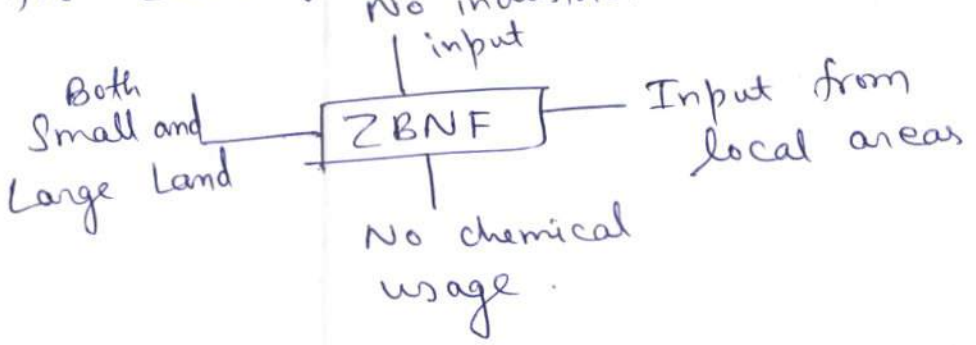
5. Zero Budget Natural Farming (ZBNF) provides an alternative to capital and chemical intensive agriculture currently being practiced in India. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

जीरो बजट प्राकृतिक कृषि (ZBNF), भारत में वर्तमान समय में प्रचलित पूंजी और रसायन गहन कृषि का एक विकल्प प्रदान करती है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Budget 2019-20 advocates for ZBNF.



Alternative to capital and chemical based Agriculture :

1) Zero or Low Cost - encourage small farmer for it, high return to them

2) ~~Sol~~ Natural farming will redress menance of over-use of fertiliser → that led to loss of soil productivity.

3) High Demand - due to "Green Consciousness" - healthy and chemical free food → high export potential.

4) Labour Intensive - address disguised employment and support anciliary

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farming practices like Bijamitra (seed production) Jiwamitra (micro-organism) etc.

5) Holistic agriculture – livestock, fishing gets ~~bod~~ boost as cow urine ~~is us~~ or dung is used. Rice-fish pond combined (Apatani in Arunachal Pradesh)

Challenges:

1) Apprehension of decline in yield after some years

2) Mass production may not be possible

3) Weather vagaries & pest attacks → will still require chemicals and machines

4) food security – need large scale production in short time.

Way forward:

The gradual adoption of ZBNF is required – with proper study and rectifying any impediments it can be scaled up.

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6. Marine life is facing 'irreparable damage' from the millions of tonnes of plastic waste which ends up in the oceans each year. In this context, examine the implications of plastic pollution on marine ecosystem and suggest some measures for addressing this problem. **(150 words) 10**

समुद्री जीवन, प्रति वर्ष समुद्र में पहुँचने वाले लाखों टन प्लास्टिक कचरे के कारण 'अपूरणीय क्षति' का सामना कर रहा है। इस संदर्भ में, समुद्री पारिस्थितिकी तंत्र पर प्लास्टिक प्रदूषण के प्रभाव का परीक्षण कीजिए और इस समस्या के समाधान हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

By 2050, we may have more plastic in ocean than fish. (UN). Dead zones, Great Pacific Garbage Patch etc is affecting marine life.

Implications:

1) Bioaccummulation – due to non-biodegradable nature of plastic → may block ~~blo~~ blood stream etc. (Microplastics)

2) Toxic : Plastic releases toxin that harm corals, fish etc

3) Trapping – plastic may trap wildlife in of ocean ~~in it~~ – suffocation – death.

4) Habitat Destruction : corals oxygen and sunlight supply gets block → coral bleaching → loss of habitat for others also

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5) Mass extinction = plastic being light float on surface — block sunlight and Oxygen fixation by algae → dead zone creation → death of entire species.

Measures:

1) Individual : Vow to not use plastic (single use)

2) Industry : • Not produce non-degradable or single use plastic
• Responsibility to recycle it

3) Government : • Incentivise alternate to single use plastic : edible cutlery, jute bags etc
• Mandate plastic recycling
• Prevent plastic waste dumping

4) Curative : Clean Ocean project to clean plastic debris — International

The marine life has equal right over Earth, plastic should not become hindrance to this right

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Write a short note on the evolution of Bharat Stage norms in India. Also discuss the significance and challenges posed by the planned introduction of BS-VI norms in India from the year 2020. **(150 words) 10**

भारत में भारत स्टेज मानकों के विकास पर एक संक्षिप्त टिप्पणी लिखिए। साथ ही, वर्ष 2020 से भारत में BS-VI मानकों को योजनाबद्ध रूप से लागू किए जाने के महत्व और उसमें आने वाली चुनौतियों की भी चर्चा कीजिए।

Auto-fuel vision 2020 provided for Bharat Stage(BS) norms : India adopted ~~AO~~ BS norms by tweaking European Stage norms.

Timeline : 1) BS-IV by 2015-16 in all Tier-I cities.
2) BS-V - skipped now
3) BS-VI - by 2020.

Significance of BS-VI :

1) Curb Air pollution : eg Delhi.
2) Curb import of oil - as BS-VI fuel are more efficient - less fuel, more output
3) Reduce maintenance cost of vehicles due to less particulate matter and SO_2 content.
4) Overall improved efficiency - better mileage - saving of consumer's ~~s~~ money

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Challenges :

1) Unsold Inventory with automobile industry of old norms → difficult to sell now

2) Design of vehicles in India – small bonnet size → need to change car design size to accomodate filter.

3) Time Taking – BS-VI technology adoption requires overhaul of manufacturing → Automotive industry yet not ready

4) Fuel Supply – BS-VI fuel supply is also critical – overhaul refining methods.

5) Encourage more personal vehicle purchase → overall air pollution may remain same.

Solution :

1) Tax incentives to industry
2) Promote BS-VI adhered public transport
3) flexibility in timeline with expert advice

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. What are black holes? Highlight the challenges in imaging a black hole? How were these challenges overcome by the Event Horizon Telescope project? **(150 words) 10**

ब्लैक होल क्या हैं? ब्लैक होल के चित्रण (इमेजिंग) में आने वाली चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। इवेंट होराइज़न टेलीस्कोप प्रोजेक्ट द्वारा इन चुनौतियों को कैसे दूर किया गया?

Black holes are object of space time – infintesimally small, have infinite density and mass. It has ~~such~~ high gravity. ~~that~~

Challenges in imaging a black hole:

1) High Gravity – even light cannot escape it

2) Releases very less radiation – difficult to detect

3) Non-observable, only presence can be measured.

Event Horizon Telescope:

1) It imaged the event horizon, that revolves around the black hole. It is a shining bright phenomena, with black hole at centre.

2) Event horizon itself could be

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captured by integration of 8 massive telescopes stationed ~~around the~~ across Earth. It then acted as one giant Earth like Telescope.

3) The data received was voluminous and was compiled over year to produce the near perfect image of Black hole.

Such ~~a~~ scientific milestone will help in ~~unreveal~~ unravelling more mysteries of Universe.

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9. While mentioning the objectives of the Arms Trade Treaty (ATT), discuss the challenges which are hindering the utilization of the ATT to its full potential. **(150 words) 10**

शस्त्र व्यापार संधि (ATT) के उद्देश्यों का उल्लेख करते हुए, उन चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए जो ATT को इसकी पूर्ण क्षमता से उपयोगित किये जाने में बाधक हैं।

Arms Trade Treaty is under negotiation at UN's Conference of Disarmament.

Objectives: • Stop proliferation of Arms Trade

• Ensure Arms donot reach anti-social element like terrorist.

• 'Arms for Peace'

Challenges to ATT:

1) Arms Lobby: USA is against the treaty as its economy mainly rely on arms export and relaxed gun licensing norms.

2) State-sponsored atrocities: ~~[illegible]~~ demanding to hold State accountable, who use arms against civilians.

– may affect fight against extremists

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3) Discriminatory – as developed nations have already achieved high level of sophistication in arms. Arms embargo may affect developing nation like India.

4) Donot address clearly other areas like space and cyber warfares → space weaponisation and cyberattacks may remain out of ATT ambit

5) Power Balancing and ~~Assymetry~~ Asymmetry → China's rise, USA-Russia rivalry, USA-Iran conflict – may affect ATT

6) Rogue States – like Pakistan.

Way forward :

1) Consensus based approach to bring ATT.

2) Inbuilt flexibility for developing nations to produce and procure arms for national security.

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10. Threats to internal security of India may be posed both through the communication networks and also to the networks. Discuss. Also, highlight the steps taken by the government in making the networks more secure.
(150 words) 10

भारत की आंतरिक सुरक्षा को खतरा संचार नेटवर्कों के माध्यम से एवं स्वयं संचार नेटवर्कों को खतरा होने, दोनों ही प्रकार से हो सकता है। चर्चा कीजिए। साथ ही, नेटवर्कों को अधिक सुरक्षित बनाने हेतु सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों पर प्रकाश डालिए।

Threats to internal security are going beyond physical confrontations to proxy attacks like information war.

Threat Through communication Networks

1) Internet – fake news – child lifting rumour video.

2) Social Media – radicalization of youths

3) Epidemics – by exporting biological weapons through flights/airplane.

~~4) Drug mafia~~

4) Hacking of public utilities infrastructure like electricity grids.

5) Hacking of government websites – leakage of secret information or erosion of public faith – eg: Antrix ISRO got ~~hijacked~~. hacked

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Threat to Communication Network :

1) Critical Information Infrastructure may be attacked — bring down entire Internet

2) Attack on mobile towers

3) Attack on communication satellites → Space weaponisation.

Steps Taken:

1) National Cyber policy 2013 : for holistic cyber space protection.

2) Setting up of Natgrid - for collective intelligence.

3) Critical Information Infrastructure is given special protection.

4) Cyber Command and Control Centre

5) Draft Social Media policy to curtail hate speech, trace originator of fake news

Way forward :

The need is for UN-led international treaty for communication network protection.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. Highlight the importance and challenges related to integration of Variable Renewable Energy (VRE) in India. Mention some steps that can be taken for its smooth integration with the synchronized Indian grid. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में परिवर्तनीय नवीकरणीय ऊर्जा (VRE) के एकीकरण के महत्व और इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों पर प्रकाश डालिए। ऐसे कुछ कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए जो समक्रमिक (सिंक्रनाइज्ड) भारतीय ग्रिड के साथ इसके सहज एकीकरण के लिए उठाए जा सकते हैं।

Variable Renewable Energy is one whose supply cannot be guaranteed continuously for eg: Solar and wind — depends on weather

Importance:

1) India receives nearly 300 day of bright sunlight → huge potential for solar energy → need to be pushed into power grid.

2) Wind 2nd largest share in India's renewable energy → localised in space - but generate eco-friendly energy - needs to be integrated

3) Ocean tidal energy can also add to renewable basket of India.

Challenges:

1) Power Grid Stability: High fluctuations in input to grid due to VRE - for eg. cloudy vs clean sky.

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2) Localised nature of VRE production
→ demand and supply mismatch - for eg: wind mainly in coastal states

3) Technology : India lacks in smart grid adoption that could allow real time pushing of VRE into grid. (Net Metering)

4) Lack of grid (power) connectivity to hinterland where VRE is generated for eg: Rajasthan desert.

(5) Lack of power storage battery

Steps Taken by government :

1) Smart Grid, Smart Meter adoption promotion under Power for All

2) FAME policy - incentivise efficient ~~chang~~ battery production.

3) ESDM policy - for battery production

4) National Solar and Wind Energy mission.

More Steps Required

1) Incentivise R&D to develop

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battery for VRE storage - so that power can be pushed into grid smoothly

2) Quick adoption of Smart Grid → to incentivise VRE production by rooftop solar plants and injection of surplus power.

3) Micro-grid can be developed - which will be powered by VRE for local energy requirement.

4) Power Purchase Agreement smoothening to sell extra VRE to nearby states and so maintain grid stability.

International Solar Alliance was formed to tap VRE potential of sun. Now International VRE integration Alliance at global level is need of hour.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

12. There have been arguments that India could fall into a 'middle income trap'. Explaining the phenomenon, highlight the reasons behind such arguments. How can India avoid it? **(250 words) 15**

ऐसे तर्क दिए गए हैं कि भारत 'मध्यम आय पाश' में फंस सकता है। इस परिघटना की व्याख्या करते हुए, ऐसे तर्कों के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत इससे किस प्रकार बच सकता है?

"Middle Income" trap when a developing country fails to reach high income status.

Reasons :

1) Present Conditions :

a) Deglobalisation – where countries are adopting protectionist policies India may fail to ~~tap~~ export potential

b) Slowdown – global economic growth is 3.6% → discouraging much investment and trade

c) Technology Disruption – Artificial Intelligence, Big Data, Internet of Things – etc favouring already high income countries due to technology advantages they had

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

d) WTO norms : Least Developed countries enjoy special benefit — gives competition to Indian export - for eg: Vietnam for textiles, Kenya for tea etc.

e) Climate Change : India need to divert its resource for adaptation and mitigation process — Huge loss due to disasters

(f) Labour cost - advantage gets competition from low income countries like Africa,

(g) High population :

Measures can be taken :

1) Invest in human capital :

a) Quality education and skills to students and young — become job creators (Startup India mission), and service export to ageing nations like Japan, Europe.

b) Health and Nutrition : To save longterm cost on disease control → and to have productive human capital (Ayushman Bharat)

2) Technology Revolution by incentivising adoption of AI, 3D-printing etc. NITI

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Aayog policy on AI for All can be tapped

3) Shift in manufacturing ~~from~~ towards higher technology production for eg: drones, robots - future demand (Make in India)

4) Food Security Hub - India can act as food guaranteer of world by increasing agriculture productivity and food processing (Sampada scheme ; UAE and Saudi Arabia MoU)

5) Alignment with like-minded countries like ASEAN, Africa against protectionism at UN/WTO platform.

6) Sign trade agreement like RCEP, BTIA, etc to promote investment and trade.

7) Collective voice of developing nations for implementation of Paris Treaty is required.

India if focusses on realising SDG 2030, then this trap may easily be cut down

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

13. Highlighting its importance, discuss the major issues that plague effective monetary policy transmission in India. Also, mention the steps taken by RBI to improve it. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में मौद्रिक नीति संचरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, उन प्रमुख मुद्दों पर चर्चा कीजिए जो इसकी प्रभाविता को बाधित करते हैं। साथ ही, इसमें सुधार के लिए RBI द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Monetary Policy transmission implies how quick and how much the banks and financial institutions transfer the benefit or risk of policy change made by Central banks, to consumers.

Importance :

1) Curtail inflation — if tight monetary policy
2) Boost ~~inf~~ investment — by ease in policy change like reporate
3) Increased Saving — when rate rises.
4) Increased Spending to boost demand by ease in rates.

Thus monetary policy helps in stabilising and boosting economy.

Major Issues :

1) Cumbersome MCLR (marginal cost lending rate) calculation — gives loopholes to bank to avoid policy transmission

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2) High NPAs with Banks → banks has become risk averse, so donot transmit policy rate — to avoid lending or increasing liabilities.

3) Governance challenge — Public sector banks are not autonomous in functioning completely —

4) Lack of enforcement by RBI — as transmission is discretion of banks

Steps Taken by RBI:

1) Switch to External Benchmarks like repo rate, in place of MCLR.

2) Warning to banks not adhering to monetary policy transmission.

3) Prompt Corrective Action framework.

More Steps required:

1) Government: a) Easing control over public banks, with increased accountability to RBI.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

b) Strengthening of RBI to ~~punish~~ penalise errant banks.

2) Banks : Link rate with policy rate like repo (SBI did recently) → for smooth transmission (no bank board permission required)

3) Citizen : Public pressure to make policy rate changes on banks.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

14. Highlight the constraints faced by rainfed agriculture in India. Discuss some agronomic practices that can be adopted for stabilizing agricultural production in rainfed areas. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में वर्षा सिंचित कृषि में आने वाली बाधाओं पर प्रकाश डालिए। वर्षा सिंचित क्षेत्रों में कृषि उत्पादन को स्थायित्व प्रदान करने हेतु अपनाई जा सकने वाली कुछ कृषि-वैज्ञानिक पद्धतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Nearly 60% of Indian agriculture is rainfed (NITI Aayog).
Rainfed agriculture is in area where irrigation is below 30% coverage.

Constraints faced :

1) Weather vagaries – drought and flood, delays in monsoon.

2) Intensive Agriculture cannot be practised due to lack of assured water supply.

3) Government focus is less in rainfed regions for eg: FCI mainly procure from irrigated large farms (Bihar vs Maharashtra)

4) Lack of extension facility to grow high yielding drought resistant crops

5) Small farm size – not allow economy of scale. Farmer consumes what get produced – no sell – no income

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Some Agronomic practices Adoption:

1) Organic farming: With least input, produce quality food — high demand in market. for eg: Sikkim

2) Zero Budget Natural Farming: for self-reliance and large production by using local materials, → ~~by~~ ~~product~~

3) Climatic-zone and soil-specific crop production for eg: Maize in Punjab, Ragi in Karnataka.

4) Water Conservation — Traditional water irrigation structures like bunds, tanka for reducing rainfall dependency.

5) Cooperative farming — incentivise farmer producer organisation (FPO) formation of rainfed farmers — sharing of equipments and knowledge → high collective bargaining

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Other Measures required :

1) Extend irrigation (micro-irrigation - drip irrigation) to ~~these~~ these areas PM krishi Sinchayi Yojana

2) Marketing of their produce → FSSAI mandated logo for organic and ZBNF is required

3) Supply chain linkage - to sell the produce and process same.

4) Agriculture extension Services → by ICAR to design cropping pattern for rainfed farming.

To double the farmer income by 2022, we need to pay attention ~~for~~ to development of rainfed agriculture also

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

15. Despite the steps taken by the government in recent years, a number of problems continue to persist in the urea sector in India. Discuss. What reforms should be taken to address the persisting problems?

(250 words) 15

हाल के वर्षों में सरकार द्वारा उठाए गए कदमों के बावजूद, भारत में यूरिया क्षेत्र में कई समस्याएं निरंतर बनी हुई हैं। चर्चा कीजिए। मौजूदा समस्याओं के समाधान हेतु क्या सुधार किए जाने चाहिए?

Urea sector caters to nitrogen fertiliser requirement of agriculture.

Steps Taken by government :

1) National fertiliser policy
2) Affordable supply of power to fertiliser industry (captive power production)
3) Neem - coated urea for better usage
4) fertiliser subsidy - DBT mode

Problems continue to persist :

1) Irrational application on agriculture → loss of fertility of soil — as urea is highly subsidized

2) Diversion of urea for chemical industry. — corruption, leakage.

3) Doesnot reach to all farmers — lack of supply chain, infrastructure

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Erratic power supply → due to power purchase agreement cancellation or coal block allocation challenge.

5) Timely procurement is not done

6) Underwriting of fertiliser subsidy – delays in subsidy payment by government to fertiliser company

Reforms Required :

1) Integrated production of urea, phosphate and potassium fertiliser as per required ratio N:P:K :: 4:2:1.

- Address irrational usage
- Prevent diversion of fertiliser – as difficult to use for other purpose

2) Effective Supply chain mechanism from power procurement, to supply of phosphate or potash to distribution of fertiliser to all farmers.

- Tap PPP model for building supply chain

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

• Incentivise fertiliser company to open retail outlets in rural areas or APMC mandis

3) Timely payment of subsidy using GeM platform

4) Assured coal linkage for urea industry for power production.

5) Incentivise use of bioethanol or solar energy by urea industry (National Renewable Energy Policy)

6) Gradual phase out of fertiliser subsidy in favour of direct income support to farmers (PM Kisan)

The fertilisers form critical components of agriculture. Organic fertiliser promotion is need of hour (Budget 2018-19 talks of Zero Budget Natural farming)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

16. What is Access and Benefit Sharing? Explain how it aids in sustainable use of biodiversity. Also, mention the different global and national level mechanisms for ensuring Access and Benefit Sharing. **(250 words) 15**

पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण (एक्सेस एंड बेनिफिट शेयरिंग) क्या है? यह जैव विविधता के संधारणीय उपयोग में किस प्रकार सहायक है, स्पष्ट कीजिए। साथ ही, पहुंच और लाभ साझाकरण सुनिश्चित करने हेतु वैश्विक और राष्ट्रीय स्तर की विभिन्न प्रणालियों का उल्लेख कीजिए।

Access and Benefit Sharing is envisaged under Biodiversity Act 2002. It mandates that benefits of biodiversity usage for commercial purpose shall be shared with the keeper, and inhabitor of that biodiversity. for eg: knowledge of a wild plants is shared by tribals, that led to a medicine. Then the profit earned from sell of medicine shall be shared with tribals.

Aids in sustainable use of biodiversity:

1) Due payment to conserver of biodiversity encourage its conservation further

2) Checks that biodiversity is not used irrationally, as conservators keep eye on its usage.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Benefit shared is invested to conserve and promote the biodiversity - for eg afforestation.

Global Mechanism :

1) Convention on Biodiversity →
   a) Access and Benefit Sharing
   b) Conservation
   c) Sustainable use.

2) Aichi Targets for 2020 - Safeguards and benefit sharing

3) Nagoya protocol on access and benefit sharing

4) Cartegena protocol - to protect biodiversity from living modified organism (LMOs)

National Mechanism :

1) National Biodiversity Act :

3 tier mechanism for ensuring :

I. National Biodiversity Board

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

II State Biodiversity Board
III District Biodiversity Committee

2) People's biodiversity register — to prevent biopiracy and codification of biodiversity richness

3) Traditional knowledge Digital Library for codification of biodiversity knowledge.

Steps required :

1) Strengthen Gram Sabhas in biodiversity rich regions — from people's biodiversity register expeditely.

2) Empower district biodiversity board for preventing biopiracy

3) International collaboration for post 2020 biodiversity target (post - Aaichi target)

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. Stating the significance, discuss the challenges in achieving disaster resilience of infrastructure. Suggest some ways for mainstreaming it in the development paradigm. **(250 words) 15**

अवसंरचनाओं का आपदाओं के प्रति सुनम्य (रेजिलिएंट) होने के महत्व को स्पष्ट करते हुए, इससे संबंधित चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए। इसे विकास प्रतिमान की मुख्यधारा में लाने हेतु कुछ उपाय सुझाइये।

Disaster resilience of infrastructure is ability to withstand the disaster with little or no loss.

Significance:

1) for sustainable development
2) for protecting life and property – as building kills, not earthquakes.
3) for avoiding obstruction to normal life or economic functioning during disaster – eg communication network

Challenges:

1) Technology required – Sway technology of building requires special knowledge and construction material.
2) Paucity of funds – as such infrastructure is costly to built → discourage

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

citizens to adhere to building codes

3) Assessment of resilience that an infrastructure ~~proc~~ project is required → it may still tumble.

4) Unpredictable disasters (like Tsunami in past) may fail even resilient infrastructure

5) Lack of knowledge to construction players and citizens.

6) Lack of political will to enforce these standards of resilient infrastructure

7) Apathy of municipalities → take post-disaster relief measure mainly — hardly focus on disaster preparedness.

Suggestion :-

1) Education — disaster resilience shall be taught in school and civil engineering

2) Bring laws for disaster impact assessment of all public infrastructure

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) Encourage R & D for affordable disaster resilient technology and construction

4) Tap traditional knowledge – like mud houses in Earthquake prone region – tree shelters along coast.

5) Awareness drive on ~~BEE's~~ BIS's National Building Design code for disaster resilience.

6) Quality Environment Impact Assessment to ensure project is not in disaster prone region, or if there then adheres to disaster resilience norms.

Sendai framework 2015-30 gave special emphasis on disaster resilience infrastructure. National Disaster Management Act 2005 and DM policy 2015 talks of same.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

18. Highlighting the significance of data localization for India, discuss various challenges associated with data localization. **(250 words) 15**

भारत के लिए डेटा के स्थानीयकरण के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालते हुए, डेटा के स्थानीयकरण से जुड़ी विभिन्न चुनौतियों की चर्चा कीजिए।

Data localisation is the process to store all data generated in a region, within that region only.

Significance for India:

1) Privacy - (K.S. Puttaswamy case) to prevent data breach.

2) Security of nation: the critical data doesnot get misused by foreign interests (USA's Prism)

3) Criminal Justice System: Quick investigation and trial, as Law enforcement agencies now donot wait for foreign country response on its data request.

4) Data sovereignty → government and citizen shall have authority over its data.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Data Economy - It will promote indigenous industries to tap on data and come up with innovative products like smart transportation.

6) Investment in data servers will be promoted - employment generation

7) Prevent Brain Drain, now startups or youth will be preferred to stay back to tap data potential for business or research.

Challenges with data localization :

1) Technology capacity - India lacks quality server capability to store data

2) Prone to hacking - high cyberattack in India

3) Breach of data integrity by States for vested interest, when State control data

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4) Opposition from other nations and MNCs — may invite WTO disputes or drive away investment.

5) Deglobalisation get promoted, as free flow of data is curtailed.

6) Law enforcement agency may still face delays due to local regulations like privacy frameworks

7) Such centralisation of data is dangerous, as technical failure will lead to ~~perf~~ permanent loss of loss

Way forward :

1) Adopt B.N. Srikrishna committee recommended Data Security framework

2) Data protection Law

3) Data localisation of mainly personal and sensitive data.

4) Rather promote data mirroring

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

19. Money Laundering as a socio economic offence is a menace especially for developing countries like India. Comment. What measures have been taken at the domestic and international levels to deal with this menace?

(250 words) 15

एक सामाजिक आर्थिक अपराध के रूप में धन शोधन विशेषकर भारत जैसे विकासशील देशों के लिए एक खतरा है। टिप्पणी कीजिए। इस खतरे से निपटने हेतु घरेलू और अंतरराष्ट्रीय स्तर पर क्या उपाय किए गए हैं?

Money laundering in a phenomena where ~~ex~~ money earned through illegitimate sources is entered into formal economy by layering, and integration.

Menace :

1) fund terrorism and organised crimes
- eg: Hawala transaction aided the Mumbai 1993 attack

2) Devoid the government from tax revenues and public resources.

3) Harms social capital when money laundering funds drugs addiction etc.

4) Black Money funds electoral process harms democratic credentials of country.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

5) Vicious cycle :

Measures Taken :

Domestic :

1) Prevention of Money Laundering Act.

2) Foreign Contribution Regulation Act

3) Enforcement Directorate to investigate money laundering

International :

1) UN Convention against organised Crimes.

2) Financial Action Task Force

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

under G-20 for money laundering curtailment.

3) OECD's Base erosion and Profit shifting.

The need is for more concerted effort to curb menace of money laundering. SWIFT system and digitalisation of financial transaction may help.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

20. The primary motive of terrorism differs from that of organised crime but there exists a symbiotic relationship between the two. Discuss.

(250 words) 15

आतंकवाद का प्राथमिक उद्देश्य संगठित अपराध के उद्देश्य से भिन्न होता है, किन्तु दोनों के मध्य एक सहजीवी संबंध पाया जाता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

The primary motive of terrorism is to instill fear in society and delegitimise the authority of nation states. (Socio-political-cultural)

While organised crimes is done with profit orientation (economic mainly)

Symbiotic Relation between Terrorism and organised crime (OC)

1) The proceed of crime used to fund terrorism. (Taliban gets support from drug sale)

2) The organised crimes provide safe havens to terrorists.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3) OC provide manpower for terrorism like disenchanted youths or girls for logistic or suicide bomber.

Terrorism aid to OC:

1) Terrorism create instability in country - diversion of law enforcement agency attention to security - create safe haven for organised criminal activity like sex-trafficking.

2) Terrorism act as market for OC's sale and investment. - arms purchase etc.

The need is to break this nexus and curb both through

1) Strict crackdown on organised

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

crimes like drug and arms smuggling

2) International collaboration under FATF or UN to curb terrorism and organised crime.

3) Crackdown on rogue states that provide safe haven to both OC and terrorism.

4) Passing of Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism.

5) For World peace, the OC and terrorism are biggest challenge, that need to be cracked down on war footing

PS

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GENERAL STUDIES (TEST CODE : 1246)

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INDEX TABLE

Q. No.	Maximum Marks	Marks Obtained
1	10	
2	10	
3	10	
4	10	
5	10	
6	10	
7	10	
8	10	
9	10	
10	10	
11	15	
12	15	
13	15	
14	15	
15	15	
16	15	
17	15	
18	15	
19	15	
20	15	

Total Marks Obtained:

Remarks:

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Do furnish the appropriate details in the answer sheet (viz. Name, Registration Number and Test Code).
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में सूचनाएं भरना आवश्यक है (नाम, प्रश्न–पत्र कोड, विद्यार्थी क्रमांक आदि)।
2. There are **TWENTY** questions printed in **ENGLISH & HINDI**
   इसमें बीस प्रश्न हैं अंग्रेजी और हिन्दी में छपे हैं।
3. **All questions are compulsory.**
   सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं।
4. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it.
   प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के अंक उसके सामने दिए गए हैं।
5. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the Admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. No marks will be given for answers written in medium other that the authorized one.
   प्रश्नों के उत्तर उसी माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए जिसका उल्लेख आपके प्रवेश पत्र में किया गया है और उस माध्यम का स्पष्ट उल्लेख प्रश्न–सह–उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के मुख्य पृष्ठ पर अंकित निर्दिष्ट स्थान पर किया जाना चाहिए। उल्लिखित माध्यम के अतिरिक्त अन्य किसी माध्यम में लिए गए उत्तर पर कोई अंक नहीं मिलेंगे।
6. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to.
   प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, जहाँ विनिर्दिष्ट है, का अनुसरण किया जाना चाहिए।
7. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum-Answer Booklet must be clearly struck off.
   उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़ा हुआ पृष्ठ या उसके अंश को स्पष्ट रूप से काटा जाना चाहिए।

16-B, 2nd Floor, Above National Trust Building, Bada Bazar Marg, Old Rajinder Nagar, Delhi-110060

Plot No. 857, 1st Floor, Banda Bahadur Marg (Opp Punjab & Sindh Bank), Dr. Mukherjee Nagar Delhi- 110009

EVALUATION INDICATORS

1. Contextual Competence
2. Content Competence
3. Language Competence
4. Introduction Competence
5. Structure - Presentation Competence
6. Conclusion Competence

Overall Macro Comments / feedback / suggestions on Answer Booklet:

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

All the Best

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

1. Rock-cut structures were closely associated with various religions and religious activities. Discuss the statement giving relevant examples.

(150 words) 10

शैलोत्कीर्ण संरचनाएँ विभिन्न धर्मों और धार्मिक गतिविधियों से घनिष्ठता से संबंधित थीं। प्रासंगिक उदाहरण प्रस्तुत करते हुए इस कथन की विवेचना कीजिए।

In ancient and prehistoric times, rocks were the site for manifestation of creativity and art of people.

Rock cut structures were associated with religions like:

1) In Bhimbetka - we see evidence of painting at top of ~~cap~~ cave - highlighting its sacredness.

2) Maurya period - Ashoka built rock cut cave for Ajeevika sects (Barabara hills) → for saints rest.

3) Rock cut caves temple built - by Kailashnath temple at Ellora

4) Rock cut stupas by Ashoka - ~~for eg.~~ and King Kanishka etc - ~~for eg. Amra~~

5) Pallavas built rock cut temple - 5 ratha temple at Mahabalipuram

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

6) Tanjore temple - Brihadeswar temple was carved out of a single rock.

7) Monolithic statues - like at Shravan BelGola, statue of Jain monk

8) Ashoka's pillar - about his Buddhist belief

~~8)~~ However ~~in~~ structural architecture were also prominent for religions ~~car~~ activity - like

→ Brick built Sanchi stupa, ~~kailash~~ etc.

In contemporary times, we still see rock cut structure built by tribals - and consider them sacred. Hence rock cut structure has religion dimension from pre-historic and modern times

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

2. The legislative and administrative record of the Congress Ministries during their twenty-eight months rule under the Act of 1935 was positive, but the period also witnessed the emergence of serious weaknesses in the Congress. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**

1935 के अधिनियम के अंतर्गत अट्ठाईस महीनों के शासनकाल के दौरान कांग्रेस मंत्रालयों का विधायी और प्रशासनिक रिकॉर्ड सकारात्मक रहा था, लेकिन यह अवधि कांग्रेस के भीतर गंभीर कमजोरियों के उभरने का भी साक्षी बनी। चर्चा कीजिए।

Government of India Act 1935 provided for relative provincial autonomy.

Record of Congress ministries :

1) Legislative : Positive :
- passed bill to strengthen local bodies.
- passed bill to cut taxes.
- Bill to ensure freedom and justice.

Negative :
- Obstruction to bill passing - due to Governor discretion.
- Conflict within Congress ministry over bills and working methods - obstructionist vs reformist.

2) Administrative :

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

Positive:

a) Leadership - reduce their salaries → Rule of Law. → used the fund for public welfare.

b) Addressed the grievances of citizens like delivery of basic services etc.

Negative:

a) Some members adopted bureaucratic style - like non-approachable → rule-bound, though rule may favour Britishers.

b) Conflict over use of office for furthering basic services by following British policy or ~~being~~ act as political platform to arouse public opinion against ~~Brisi~~ Britishers.

However, The Congress ministry did gave the ~~taste~~ of how free India will be better for citizens, than British rule.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

3. Kamladevi Chattopadhyay was a multifaceted personality with significant contributions both to pre and post independence India. Elucidate.

(150 words) 10

कमला देवी चट्टोपाध्याय का व्यक्तित्व बहुआयामी था। उनका स्वतंत्रता पूर्व और स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में योगदान महत्वपूर्ण था। स्पष्ट कीजिए।

Kamladevi Chattopadhyay was a learned scholar, freedom fighter and writer.

Significant contribution in Pre-Independence India :

a) Participated in mass movements against British rule.

b) Women mobilisation - against colonial rule.

- Act as role model for women of India — empowered and encouraged women to come out of houses and realise their potential.

c) Education - ~~front~~ ~~pro~~ promoted the education among Indians especially girls.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

d) Against social evils - she raised voice against practice derogatory to women like purdah system etc

Post Independence India :

a) She contributed to educate citizens for their right through her writing.

b) She gave inputs to Indian Constitution makers and Parliament for furthering people's cause.

Hence Kamladevi Chattopadhyay has immense contribution forward India and its citizen

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

4. The inherent limitations of Napoleon's policy of Continental Blockade ultimately resulted in its failure. Analyze. **(150 words) 10**

नेपोलियन की महाद्वीपीय नाकेबंदी की नीति की अन्तर्निहित कमियां अंततः इसकी विफलता का कारण बनी। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Napoleon's policy of Continental Blockade, had aim to isolate England, to weaken its economy and so power.

Features:
- Build allies who donot engage with England
- Use of bargaining
- Use of ~~violence~~ persuasion tactics
- Occupation of regions that connect or give resource/market to England

Inherent limitations resulted in failure:

1) France convinced Russia etc to boycott England. → But England was superpower at that time, and other nations like Russia, Austria were dependent on it for resource, technology and market. As a result, the economy of these nations,

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got affected, and they later abandoned the policy.

2) England with India as its colony was self-reliant for resource and market and labour. Thus the blockade didnot affected it.

3) Napoleam's past record - like ~~wore~~ war economy and breach of trust, were continued even in this policy.

The failure of Continental blockade was set back to Napoleam's rule, as affected nations united together that eventually led to Battle of Waterloo, that ended Napolean rule

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5. Despite changes in the institution of marriage in recent times, there have been elements of continuity as well. Discuss in the context of India.

(150 words) 10

हाल के समय में विवाह नामक संस्था में परिवर्तनों के बावजूद, इसमें निरंतरता के तत्व बने हुए हैं। भारत के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

Marriage is one of very institution of India. It is basis of family

Main Features :

- Permit ~~legitimate or~~ morally sanctioned sexual relations
- For procreation - as child after marriage is preferred.
- For companionship.

Changes in Marriage :

1) Choice of partner : By individuals, earlier mainly by parents ; use of technology - like dating sites.

2) Purpose : Companionship now, earlier - for child birth and rituals like Grihasta Ashram

3) Mode of Marriage :
Earlier — ritual - based - religious
Now — Bigfat wedding to court marriages to less ritual based marriage

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4) Sustainability –
Earlier – marriage for life long commitment
Now – tendency to divorce,

5) Importance :
Earlier – must for individuals to marry.
Now – Not compulsory
However, the continuity in marriage :
1) Technology use – Matrimonial sites for same caste - same class marriage with parent's approval.
2) Love-cum-arrange marriage – parent consent matters.
3) Child birth, though delayed, is still important
4) Mode of marriage may have changed, but sanctity of marriage remains. Thus low rate of divorce in India → companionship priority sustains marriage, as married by choice – happy marriages largely.
Thus in India, marriage is still a prominent institution.

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6. There are multiple disabilities that a person experiences in the course of ageing. Elaborate. Also identify key government initiatives taken for addressing them. **(150 words) 10**

कई अक्षमताएँ हैं जिनका एक व्यक्ति उम्र बढ़ने के दौरान अनुभव करता है। सविस्तार वर्णन कीजिए। साथ ही, इन्हें दूर करने के लिए सरकार द्वारा की गई प्रमुख पहलों की भी पहचान कीजिए।

With ageing, people ~~fen~~ gains lot of experience and wisdom. But with ageing comes physical, mental and social weakness. ~~for eg~~: joint pains, feeling of worthlessness (post-retirement), and isolation.

Multiple disabilities experienced:

1) Physical: Old age diseases like weakening of bones, indigestion, lose of stamina. - lack of geriantric care.

2) Social: • Generation gap if not updated with latest fade.
• Lack capacity to travel for long- and meet friends and relative.

3) Psychological: → Lose authority over family family → as members becomes self-reliant → feel powerless, worthless.

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4) Infrastructure/Mobility: Lack of basic infrastructure like ~~ramps~~ wheelchairs at railway ~~or~~ station, or support like door step delivery etc

5) Economic: post-retirement, their income declines.

Key government initiatives:

1) Maintenance of senior citizens Act → so that children take care of elderly parents

2) Pension scheme like National Pension System to plan post-retirement earning

3) Geriatric centre at AIIMS.

4) Support to NGOs like HelpAge India for helping elderlies.

5) Travel concession for senior citizen by railway — etc.

Old people are assets, not liability of India. They built today's India, thus they should enjoy its fruit also

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

7. Highlight the reasons behind prevalence of low literacy rate among tribals. Also, mention some initiatives taken by the government in this regard.

(150 words) 10

जनजातियों के मध्य व्याप्त निम्न साक्षरता दर हेतु उत्तरदायी कारणों को रेखांकित कीजिए। साथ ही, इस संबंध में सरकार द्वारा की गई कुछ पहलों का भी उल्लेख कीजिए।

The tribal literacy rate is nearly 15-20% lesser than national average.

Reasons behind :

1) Availability of schools : Schools may not be present, or teacher may not be there.

2) Absentism by teachers and students both.

3) Lack of connect with mainstream education system — they do not see any benefit of education

4) Fear of loss of culture due to modern education among tribals

5) Poverty — Parents send children to ear livelihood, than school.

6) Language — teacher, curriculum and students speak different language

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7) Poor implementation of government's policy like Tribal residential schools.— administration apathy.

8) Lack of government focus on adult literacy.

Key initiatives taken by the government

1) Eklavya Residential schools — to extend upper-primary and higher education.

2) Appointment of Xaxa committee— to find out reason behind illiteracy and took steps on its report— like — modification of curriculum— to teach tribal way of life ~~and~~ in local languages.

3) Ishan Uday scheme — to give exposure of mainland education to NorthEastern tribals.

Education is a tool of empowerment. Training locals to become teacher can address literacy problem of tribals

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

8. Explain how Continental Drift Theory describes the changing configuration of the continents. Discuss the prominent evidences given by Alfred Wegener to support his theory. **(150 words) 10**

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार महाद्वीपीय विस्थापन का सिद्धांत महाद्वीपों के परिवर्तित होते अभिविन्यास का वर्णन करता है। अपने सिद्धांत का समर्थन करने के लिए अल्फ्रेड वेगनर द्वारा दिए गए प्रमुख साक्ष्यों की विवेचना कीजिए।

Continental Drift Theory explains how the continents of Earth keeps on moving over time.

According to this theory, all continents were held together at one time - called Pangea and ocean were called Panthalassa. Later pangaea broke into 2 pieces -

~~a) North America b) South America~~

~~c) Europe d)~~

~~a) Eurasia b)~~

a) Laurantia b) Antarctica

which later got further divided into North America, South America, Australia, Antarctica, Africa, Asia etc. Now they are still drifting as evident from East African drift.

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Prominent Evidences by Alfred Wegener:

1) Zig Saw Puzzle:
If continents of world brought together they form a single entity - as South American coast aligned with Africas coast.

2) Minerals:
Availability of same minerals at South America and Africa. Ghana gold mines has its origin lie in ~~root~~ South America.

3) Fossils: fossil of reptiles and dinosaurs matches of 2 continents like South America and Africa.

4) Mountain range - North American ~~Canda~~ Canadian shield extend to Greenlan of Europe.

This theory became basis for Plate Tectonic theory that explained that tectonic plate movement is reason behind continent's movement

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9. The variety of landforms on the earth's surface is the result of internal and external forces. Discuss. **(150 words) 10**
पृथ्वी की सतह पर विभिन्न प्रकार की भू-आकृतियाँ आंतरिक और बाह्य बलों का परिणाम हैं। चर्चा कीजिए।

Earth is endowed with landforms like — mountains, rivers, deserts, beaches, glaciers, etc.

Landforms are result of

a) External forces :

i) Sun : it is driver of climatic conditions :→ high evaporation → desert.

(ii) Wind — shapes sand dunes, erodes the high mountain to plain region

(iii) Monsoon : Heavy rainfall — weathering → ~~Desert~~ karst topography.

• In cold region : Snowfall → glacier formation → dykes, etc.

(iv) Gravity : aid mass movement → river cut valleys.

v) Tidal force — shape beaches

— (vi) Ocean waves — formation of sandbars, lagoons, bays etc

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Internal forces :

a) Radioactivity – Magma formation → mountain formation due to volcanism.

b) Primordial heat of Earth → Earthquake or surface movement → building of lakes, cutting of mountains etc.

Internal forces are mainly building forces, while external forces are mainly eroding forces. Thus they act together to give present form of Earth

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

10. Explaining the concept of Lapse Rate, examine its relationship with atmospheric stability. **(150 words) 10**

ह्रास दर की अवधारणा की व्याख्या करते हुए, वायुमंडलीय स्थिरता के साथ इसके संबंधों का परीक्षण कीजिए।

Lapse rate implies the rate of ~~char~~ decline of temperature and pressure ~~as~~ ~~we~~ with the increase of distance from Earth's surface.

Relationship: Lapse rate and Atmospheric stability:

a) Uniform lapse rate – like 6.5°C fall in temperature with increase of 1 kilometer distance from Earth → ensures ~~at~~ vertical air movement stability with gravity → ~~thus lack of vertical at wind movement stability.~~

b) Atmospheric conditions like temperature or pressure difference may affect lapse rate – for eg: different lapse rate at pole and tropics.

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c) Lapse rate – driver of cyclones at ~~equator~~ tropical belt.

d) Lapse rate helps in temperature and pressure distribution → leads to monsoon and moderate climatic conditions.

The lapse rate and atmospheric stability are intertwined phenomena

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

11. The colonial period brought the influence of Western architectural forms to India. In this context, giving examples, highlight the contribution of Europeans to Indian architecture. **(250 words) 15**

औपनिवेशिक काल में भारत पर पश्चिमी स्थापत्य शैलियों का प्रभाव पड़ा। इस संदर्भ में, उदाहरण देते हुए, भारतीय स्थापत्य कला में यूरोप वासियों के योगदान पर प्रकाश डालिए।

With colonialism, ~~Britishers~~ Europeans brought western culture also into India, that included western architecture style.

Contribution of Europeans to Indian architecture :

1) Gothic Architecture - with spears, arches (long), high walls etc. got imbedded into Indian architecture.

for eg : Goa's Bom Jesus church were built by portuguese.

2) Delhi architecture : with large structure built complexes like Parliament, North Block, South Block were built by Britishers.

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3) French architecture - in Puducherry with emphasis on small and greenery based housing complexes. In Gwalior, Jaivilas palace is on line of place of versailles

4) Concept of summer towns and winter capital - the architecture of hill regions like Darjeeling, Shimla has high influence of western architecture.

5) Port city concept : Bombay heritage architecture like Central Chhatrapati Shivaji Station etc owe to western architecture.

However, Britishers also borrowed from local architectures. for eg: Parliament in India was inspired from Chausath Yogini temple near Gwalior.

Britishers took cue from

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haveli architecture of India, and built houses.

The fort concept was borrowed from India to build Fort of Williams etc.

Thus there was give-and take relationship between Indian and western architecture style. during colonial rule.

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12. The nineteenth century witnessed a struggle against the backward elements of traditional culture. Discuss in the context of socio-religious reform movements. **(250 words) 15**

उन्नीसवीं सदी वस्तुतः पारंपरिक संस्कृति के पश्चगामी तत्वों के विरूद्ध संघर्ष की साक्षी बनी। सामाजिक-धार्मिक सुधार आंदोलनों के संदर्भ में चर्चा कीजिए।

In 19th centure, India was ~~exp~~ practicising backward elements of traditional culture like Sati system, casteism, ~~child~~ girl child infanticide, marginalisation of widows, untouchability, religious orthodoxy, human sacrifices etc.

The learned Indians and foreign rulers initiated a struggle against it:

1) Raja Ram Mohan Roy and Brahmo Samaj advocated for women's misery emancipation — He fought against Sati — that led to Sati Abolition Act. He started Kaumudi, etc papers to instill scientific ~~and~~ thinking. He was against religious orthodoxy, and advocated all religion give same principle - Gift of Monotheism

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2) Education : The backward element were due to ignorance of Indians. Dayanand Saraswati, Jyotiba Phule, Citizen Charter 1833 advocated for education to fight against casteism etc.

3) Widow remarriage was advocated by Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar (Widow Remarriage Act 1956)

4) A struggle against child marriage led by reformers like Devendranath Tagore, Karve etc. It led to Child marriage Restraint Act.

5) Against untouchability - movement were led by Jyotiba Phule, Periyar etc.

6) Against culture of submissiveness - that led to India's colonialism → R.R.M. Roy advocated for fair rule of British, and highlighted its exploitation (same done by Dadabhai Naraoji later)

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7) Revivalism : Dayanand Saraswati questioned present religious practices and presented true vedic teaching
→ one's status as per work, not caste.

8) Political backwardness due to colonial rule was later tackled with formation of Indian National Congress in 1885. As socio-religious backwardness also has genesis in political backwardness.

Later Congress took up the cause of reform movements ~~and ed~~

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13. Explaining the reasons behind partition of Bengal, discuss the successes and limitations of the Swadeshi movement launched in its wake.

(250 words) 15

बंगाल विभाजन के लिए उत्तरदायी कारणों की व्याख्या करते हुए, इसके आलोक में आरंभ किए गए स्वदेशी आंदोलन की सफलताओं और कमियों की विवेचना कीजिए।

The Bengal was partitioned by Britisher in 1906-7, with main aim to divide nationalist force based in Bengal.

Reason :

As Stated By Britishers → (a) Bengal population has increased — thus difficult to administer such large area and population. (b) For better administration by dividing region into Hindu and Muslim belt.

Real Motive : (a) For divide and rule policy — Hindus versus Muslim (as evident from Muslim league formation ~~in 1905~~) (b) For split between extremist and Moderates (1907 surat split). (c) If administration, was issue, then dividing on language basis could have been done.

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Success of Swadeshi movement:

1) Mobilisation of masses – women, peasants, urban middle class, student etc.

2) Swaraj as goal emerged → no more subjugation to British rule.

3) Fuelled the nationalist movement → many leaders ~~like~~ joined the Indian National movement.
→ New strategy like picketing, boycotting etc became means for future protest against British rule

4) Religious harmony – Rakhi tradition where Hindus and Muslim tied rakhi on each other's hand.

5) Led to Indian Council Act 1909
→ which provided for Indian's participation in executive council and increased non-official members in Legislatures

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Limitations of Swadeshi :

1) Confined to Bengal – as moderates didnot want to extend beyond Bengal

2) Brutal suppression by Britishers → ~~to~~ it died out over time.

3) Got swayed by Divide and Rule policy of Britishers — led to Surat Split 1907,

- Communalised the Indians with formation of Muslim league, as counter to Swadeshi movement.
- Hindu tinge in Swadeshi movement like dip in Ganga river, India as Bharat Mata (goddess) etc → led to Hindu-Muslim divide.

4) ~~Are~~ Arrest of leaders like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, renunciation by Aurobindo Ghosh etc. led to its decline.

However, Swadeshi movement was first mass movement for free India, that culminated into India's independence

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14. The reorganisation of states in India post-independence has been an ongoing process with distinct contributing factors. Analyse. **(250 words) 15**
स्वातंत्र्योत्तर भारत में राज्यों का पुनर्गठन अलग-अलग सहायक कारकों के साथ एक सतत प्रक्रिया रही है। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

Nagpur Session 1920 of INC emphasised that linguistic reorganisation of provinces or units.

In post-independence India: Reorganisation of states occured due to factors like:

1) Phase-I : 1956 :

- Citing Partition, and fear of secessionism, initially Government disbanded language as unit for state reorganisation

→ But with formation of Andhra Pradesh in 1950s (after protests) led to reorganisation of states on linguistic basis in 1956. (State Reorganisation Act 1956).

But the language was not sole criteria as advocated by JVP and ~~and~~ ~~Com~~ Faiz Ali Committee - for eg: Punjab-Haryana was one state

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2) Phase - II : 1960s :

- Secessionist movement in North East led to creation of ~~Manipur~~, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Tripura etc.
- Language → Punjab - Haryana got split, Bombay and Gujarat also.

3) Phase - III : 2000s :

- Development became factor behind formation of 3 new states Chhatisgarh, Jharkhand and Uttarakhand.

4) Phase - IV : 2015-16 : political aspirations alongwith ~~fact~~ development disparity led to creation of Telangana state.

However, such reorganisation of state is an ongoing process, as demand for separate statehood by Vidarbha region, Bodoland etc., are on rise.

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Though state reorganisation were driven by many factors. But union of India always considered feasibility of new states for better administration and strengthening (not dividing) unity of India.

Special provisions like Autonomous district councils, Article 371, 371 A etc. were adopted so that regional autonomy demand can be merged with aspiration of united India.

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15. The Treaty of Versailles was not a peace agreement based on reconciliation but was 'dictated peace' forced on Germany, which eventually triggered the Second World War. Examine. **(250 words) 15**

वर्साय की संधि सुलह पर आधारित शांति समझौता नहीं थी, बल्कि जर्मनी पर थोपी गई 'आदेशित शांति' थी, जिसने अंततः द्वितीय विश्व युद्ध का मार्ग प्रशस्त किया। परीक्षण कीजिए।

The first world war was fought by axis powers – Germany, Turkey and Austria against other nations. Treaty of Versailles – was end result of war.

But this treaty was not a peace agreement, rather forced one on Germany:

a) Non-invitation of Germany in the reconciliation process → i.e violation of principle of natural justice – as terms were dictated on Germany without hearing it

b) Disproportionate penalty or conditions on Germany –

- hefty sum to be paid by Germany. – affected Germany's economy
- Disbanding of German army –

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humiliating the German people and army

c) It was a play to usurp Germany's colony and divided among winning nations. Even some part of Germany territory was usurped.

d) Fixing of responsibility - Germany alone was blamed for war - that led to discontentment among Germans

Such biased treaty ~~led~~ laid the foundation for the rise of Hitler. He exploited German's sentiment for his rise politically. He ~~led a~~ held Jews responsible for 1st world war and humiliating versailles treaty

↓

Holocaust of Jews → concentration camps

↓

Ambition of Hitler to occupy Europe

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↓
world war II.

Had the treaty imposed only proportionate penalty and conditions, the Jews' atrocity and world war II could have averted. The failure of League of Nations to enforce even well-intended mandate of treaty is another cause.

Versailles treaty give lesson to world that punishment has to be just and proportionate.

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16. Legal measures alone are not sufficient for addressing the issue of domestic violence against women, rather it requires intervention at societal level. Discuss. **(250 words) 15**

महिलाओं के विरूद्ध घरेलू हिंसा की समस्या को दूर करने हेतु केवल कानूनी उपाय ही पर्याप्त नहीं हैं, बल्कि इसके लिए सामाजिक स्तर पर भी हस्तक्षेप की आवश्यकता है। चर्चा कीजिए।

Domestic violence against women is a menace to Indian society.

Legal measures like Domestic Violence Act, Dowry Prohibition Act, Section 498A of IPC, etc have failed (to some extent) to address the issue for reasons:

a) Non-implementation — apathy of police and administration to reach out out victims. — poor investigation

b) Lack of confidence and capacity of victims to complain against violence.

c) Long judicial process — low rate of conviction, etc.

But the main malaise lies in societal current like:

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

a) Daughter as "paraya dhan" (other's property. — thus parent donot support women affected by violence → ask her to accept violence

b) Socialization — that instills patriarchy → men as dominating agend, and — girl as submissive.

c) Culture of accepting violence at hand of husband — is permeated generation to generation

d) Lack of societal voice against violence — consider it as personal matter.

Thus the intervention at societal level like:

1) Educating the parents to support victim daughter and complain against erring in-laws.

2) Shed the overemphasis on marriage institution → as single women can sustain well, if given support,

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3) Jan Andolan" – a mass movement against domestic violence → defamation of ~~erring~~ ~~ac~~ husbands and family who indulge in such act.

4) Change in socialisation process → instill self-confidence in women → teach boys to respect girls → Schools – gender neutral education and curriculum.

5) Empowerment of women – with skills, education, credit and moral support → so that she is not dependent on her husband for her sustenance.

6) Sensitization of youths and adults to respect women.

7) Tap children as change agents → ask them to raise voice against violence

The domestic violence need to Quit India with societal reform, movement.

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

17. India is undergoing a demographic transition the implications of which are multipronged. Analyze. **(250 words) 15**
भारत जनसांख्यिकीय संक्रमण से गुजर रहा है जिसके निहितार्थ बहुआयामी हैं। विश्लेषण कीजिए।

India's nearly 65% population is under 35 years of age. Thus India is witnessing demographic dividend with high youth population. Above that, there is demographic changes like:

At state level :→ Southern states experiencing ageing phenomena
→ skewed child sex ratio ~~(918/1000~~
→ achievement of total fertility rate
etc.

Such myriad demographic changes have implications :

Positive :

1) High youth population → more working age population, and dynamic risk taking generation → increased economic activities → Development → New India.

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2) Young population is driven by modern thoughts → advocating social change Protest against Nirbhaya rape, Corruption etc, thus youth acting as social change agent. Lokpal Act, Criminal Law Amendment Act 2013 etc shows that citizens are empowered now

3) Restribution of population → as highly populated states are sending working youth to ageing states like Tamil Nadu → equitable distribution of resources.

Negative :

1) Youth – vibrant, dynamic → if not given proper education or direction, may become delinquent – for eg radicalization of youths in kerala etc.

2) Social Disruption – if young population

Don't write anything this margin (इस भाग में कुछ ना लिखें)

is not given adequate employment opportunity → discontent → protest → commit crimes etc.

3) Skewed sex ratio – leads to instances like crime against women etc.

4) Ageing population of southern states → high dependency ratio → special needs of old people (geriatric care) etc, increases burden on state.

Way forward:

1) Human development – quality education, health and skills to all (Health for All etc)

2) Job opportunity – Start up India, make-in India needs a revamp to give jobs to youth.

3) Sex ratio : Sensitization towards girl child is required (Beti Bachao Beti Padhao)

4) Geriatric care investment, insurance and pension product for ensuring same old age hood is required

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18. Highlight the significance of watershed development in India. Give reasons for the limited success of initiatives directed towards watershed management in India. Also, suggest some measures to improve the design of watershed programs. **(250 words) 15**

भारत में जल संभर (वाटरशेड) विकास के महत्व पर प्रकाश डालिए। भारत में जल संभर प्रबंधन की दिशा में की गई पहलों की सीमित सफलता के पीछे निहित कारण प्रस्तुत कीजिए। साथ ही, जल संभर कार्यक्रमों की अभिकल्पना में सुधार लाने हेतु कुछ उपायों का भी सुझाव दीजिए।

Watershed development in India was initiated in post-independence period.

Significance :

1) water security to all.
2) Prevent flood like situation: for eg: Damodar valley project.
3) Water Conservation - rain water harvesting
4) water purity and quality.

Reasons for limited success :

1) Political apathy - lack of fund ~~diver~~ disbursal and fund utilisation. for eg : Namami Ganga project (CAG report)

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2) Lack of involvement of local people - top down approach → the project were not suitable for region.

3) Erratic monsoon → for eg: flooding of dams (Kerala flood).

4) Lack of scientific ~~and~~ research before introducing the project → lack of input from ecologists → poor design.

5) Poor Environment Impact Assesment → opposition by local people

6) Focused on big project, ignored small one (- more sustainable).

Measures to improve:

1) Comprehensive study of ecology and geography of India — accordingly plan for watershed projects.

2) Study and research on indigenous knowledge for water conservation.

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3) Multistakeholder — ecologists, indigenous people, front line agencies, administration etc shall participate to design the project

4) fixing of responsibility on administration for completion of project, and on people for sustenance/management of project.

5) Small dams, Household or community level project need to be promoted.

The Chennai water crisis gives a call to take watershed project at forefront Integrated watershed development project and Jal Shakti Abhyian are welcome

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19. Explain the relationship between raw materials and location of industries. How are globalisation and technological advancements changing this relationship? **(250 words) 15**

कच्चे माल और उद्योगों की अवस्थिति के मध्य संबंध स्पष्ट कीजिए। वैश्वीकरण और तकनीकी प्रगति इस संबंध को कैसे परिवर्तित कर रहे हैं?

Industries and Agriculture or mining are intertwined. Rawmaterial is basis of industries, which are provided by primary sector.

Relationship between raw materials and industrial location:

1) At place of raw material generation for eg Bhilai Steel plant

2) Nature of raw material:
Weight losing - closed to rawmaterial site.
Weight gaining - industry closed to market site.

3) Multiple raw materials are required by industries - thus located where almost all materials available → for eg: Jharkhand is mineral rich belt with rivers

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for water need.
While Himalayan resources are yet to be explored.

4)

Changing Relationship:

a) Globalisation role:

- port connectivity → import of raw materials, Thus industry may not locate at site of raw material.
- Demand by foreign nation – industries may be located close to market region, not raw material

~~for eg: Vietnam – textile~~

b) Technological role:

- Use of scrap materials – for eg: Salem Steel plant → less reliance on raw material site.
- Manufacture raw material – 3D printing.

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- Recycling of articles → give raw material to industries.
- Connectivity - pipelines - industry away from source region - for eg: fertiliser

Thus, old relationship between raw material location and industrial location is changing but raw material site still hold prominence. for eg: Textile industry domination in Maharashtra - Gujrat region due to cotton availability.

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20. Explain how natural greenhouse effect helps in maintaining Earth's heat budget. What are the possible implications of rising concentration of greenhouse gases (GHGs) in atmosphere on Earth's heat budget?

(250 words) 15

स्पष्ट कीजिए कि किस प्रकार प्राकृतिक ग्रीनहाउस प्रभाव पृथ्वी का उष्मा बजट बनाए रखने में सहायता करता है। पृथ्वी के उष्मा बजट पर वायुमंडल में ग्रीनहाउस गैसों (GHGs) की बढ़ती सांद्रता के संभावित निहितार्थ क्या हैं?

Earth's temperature in the absence of greenhouse effect would have been minus degree ~~celsium~~ celsius

Natural green house effect, wherein greenhouse gases like CO_2 act as blanket cover to allow incoming solar radiation (insolation) and prevent outgoing solar radiation, so that Earth maintains a stable temperature level.

If all radiation were allowed to radiate out, then drastic drop in Earth's night temperature, would affect its

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heat budget balance. It would make Earth inhabitable for many organisms

But lately rising GHGs concentration is destabilising the Earth's heat budget with rise in average temperature to 15°C.

Implications:

a) Global warming → leading to melting of glaciers, expansion of ocean → thus reducing albedo effect of ice → more absorption of sun's radiation → affecting Earth's heat budget with ~~increase~~ heat surplus.

b) GHG concentration → more entrapment of solar radiations → warming of Earth's atmosphere → heat surplus

c) High heat → formation of clouds due to increased evapotranspiration — leading to

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~~cooling of~~ further blocking of sun rays → again affecting heat budget

The need is for effort on part of humans to restore Earth's heat budget, by curbing carbon - intensive lifestyle or activity.